HARIYO BAN PROGRAM II
Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Plan

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LIST OF ACRONOYMS AND ABBREVIATION

A	Assumptions
AT+	Aid Tracker Plus
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BDS	Business Development Strategy
BIA	Biodiversity Important Areas
BZCFUG	Buffer Zone Community Forest User's Group
BZUC	Buffer zone User Committee
CAMC	Conservation Area Management Committee
CAPA	Community Adaptation Plan of Action
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBAPU	Community Based Anti-Poaching Unit
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCAFS	Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security Program
CF	Community Forest
CFUG	Community Forest User Group
CHAL	Chitwan Annapurna Landscape
CoP	Chief of Party
CS	Civil Society
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCoP	Deputy Chief of Party
DDC	District Development Committee
DDL	Development Data Library
DEC	Development Experience Clearinghouse
DFO	District Forest Office
DHM	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSCO	District Soil Conservation Office
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
EF	Environment Friendly
EFLG	Environment Friendly Local Governance Framework
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal
G	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
GG	Governance, Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
GESI	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
GoN	Government of Nepal
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRR	Green Recovery and Reconstruction
HWC	Human Wildlife Conflict

HVC	High Value Crops
IAP	Invasive Alien Plants
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IGA	Income Generation Activity
IP	Implementing Partner
IRBM	Integrated River-Basin Management
ISWMP	Integrated Sub Watershed Management Plan
L	Livelihood
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan of Action
LDRMP	Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan
LIP	Livelihood Improvement Plan
LQ	Learning Question
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAP	Medicinal and Aromatic Plant
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoFSC	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
MoPE	Ministry of Population and Environment
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NARC	National Agricultural Research Center
NAST	National Academy of Science and Technology
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
NTNC	National Trust for Nature Conservation
OP	Operational Plan
PA	Protected Area
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PITT	Performance Indicators Tracking Table
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PPMS	Project and Program Management Standards
R	Result
RC	Result Chain
SAP	Species Action Plan
SAS	Statistical Analysis System
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SWC	Social Welfare Council
TAL	Terai Arc Landscape
ToC	Theory of Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VA	Vulnerability Assessment
VDC	Village Development Committee
WCCB	Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

1. INTRODUCTION

The Hariyo Ban Program II (Hariyo Ban II) is a five-year initiative funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) designed to build upon the advances made by the first phase of the Hariyo Ban Program in addressing biodiversity threats and climate vulnerabilities. Hariyo Ban II is being implemented from July 2016 to July 2021 by the same consortium of partners, including World Wildlife Fund (WWF-lead), Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN) and National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC).

Hariyo Ban II has the goal of increased ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape (CHAL) and the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL). This will be achieved through two objectives: 1) Improve the conservation and management of GoN-identified biodiverse landscapes - CHAL and TAL and 2) Reduce climate change vulnerability in CHAL and TAL.

Governance and Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) are cross cutting themes that will be mainstreamed across the two objectives of the Program, and livelihoods are nested under the biodiversity conservation component.

Hariyo Ban II will be guided by the development hypothesis or the program level theory of change: "If stakeholders are better able to conserve and benefit from biodiverse natural resources and adapt to climate change in a manner that diversifies livelihood options, improves gender equality and social inclusion, and promotes good natural resource governance, then people and ecosystems in the target landscapes will be more resilient". The development hypothesis has been unpacked and embedded into the theories of change (ToC) and results chains (RCs) for both of the objectives with integration of governance and GESI as cross cutting themes.

Hariyo Ban II will work at multiple levels, from site to landscape and national levels, using a strategic approach based on learning from phase one as well as on actions guided by the CHAL and TAL strategies. The Program will work in biological corridors and river basins in TAL and CHAL, respectively, across 14 districts: Banke, Bardia, Dadheldhura, Dang, Kailali and Kanchanpur in TAL and Chitwan, Gorkha, Kaski, Lamjung, Manang, Nawalparasi, Syangja and Tanahun in CHAL. The Program will focus interventions on specific 'working sites' having common issues, threats and opportunities in the biological corridors in TAL while it will work in critical sub-watersheds in CHAL. The Program will pilot, leverage and scale up interventions to achieve the desired results in specific protected areas (PAs), critical corridors, and sub-basins.

The major stakeholders for the Program will include government institutions; natural resources management (NRM) groups, including Community Forestry User Groups (CFUG), Buffer Zone Community Forestry User Groups (BZCFUG), Buffer Zone User Committees (BZUC), Conservation Area Management Committees (CAMC) and Leasehold Forest User Groups (LFUG); other Community Based Organizations (CBOs); civil society; academia, research institutions, private sector, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Hariyo Ban II will focus 80% of program effort in CHAL, supporting the implementation of the new CHAL strategy promoting climate smart Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) in Gandaki basin, while 20% of program effort will be channeled to implement the revised TAL strategy focusing on recovery and conservation of focal species with combating wildlife poaching and illegal trade.

Hariyo Ban II has Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) as an integral and overarching priority with the following objectives:

- To ensure that program interventions are directed towards attaining the desired results with quality assurance building upon the advances in the first phase of Hariyo Ban through application of lessons learned.
- To provide evidence based timely feedback on relevance and effectiveness of program logic and interventions to managers and partners, enabling them to practice adaptive management by making well-timed, informed decisions to maximize project impact.
- To generate learning with testing of the program logic, including critical assumptions and integrating them into the project cycle, promoting adaptive management to achieve the desired results.

This MEL plan presents guiding principles, MEL approach, an overall description of Hariyo Ban II with the desired results, the theories of change (ToCs), results chains (RCs), critical assumptions (A), learning questions (LQ), and performance indicators. This plan also presents the collaborative learning and adapting strategy (CLA), performance evaluation plan, and data management and reporting plan. Performance indicator reference sheets (PIRS) and performance indicator tracking table (PITT) have been prepared and presented as a separate annex.

This MEL plan will be a dynamic document to be updated and revised based on periodic reviews of effectiveness of the M&E system and practices, validity of the underlying assumptions, relevance of the results chains, and usefulness of the indicators to measure results and outcomes. In particular, the performance management plan and results framework will be regularly reviewed and refined with adjustments to targets, timelines and results chains.

Many of the elements of the MEL Plan were generated in a participatory manner with contributions from GoN, USAID and Consortium partners at a workshop organized in September 2016 in Kathmandu. This MEL plan was prepared using WWF standards for Program and Project Management (www.panda.org/standards) and details the Hariyo Ban II MEL approach, structures, functions, and strategies with operational details of implementation.

2. HARIYO BAN II CONCEPTUAL MODEL AND RESULT FRAMEWORK

The Conceptual model for Hariyo Ban II depicts threats to biodiversity, drivers, threat reduction results and ecosystem and human well-being targets (Figure-1).

Figure 1: Conceptual model for Hariyo Ban II

The overall results framework for Hariyo Ban II has been presented in Figure 2.

Results Framework Hariyo Ban II

Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape (CHAL) and the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL)

Objective 1: Improve the Conservation and Management of GON-Identified Biodiverse Landscapes - CHAL and TAL

Objective 2: Reducing Climate Change Vulnerability in CHAL and TAL

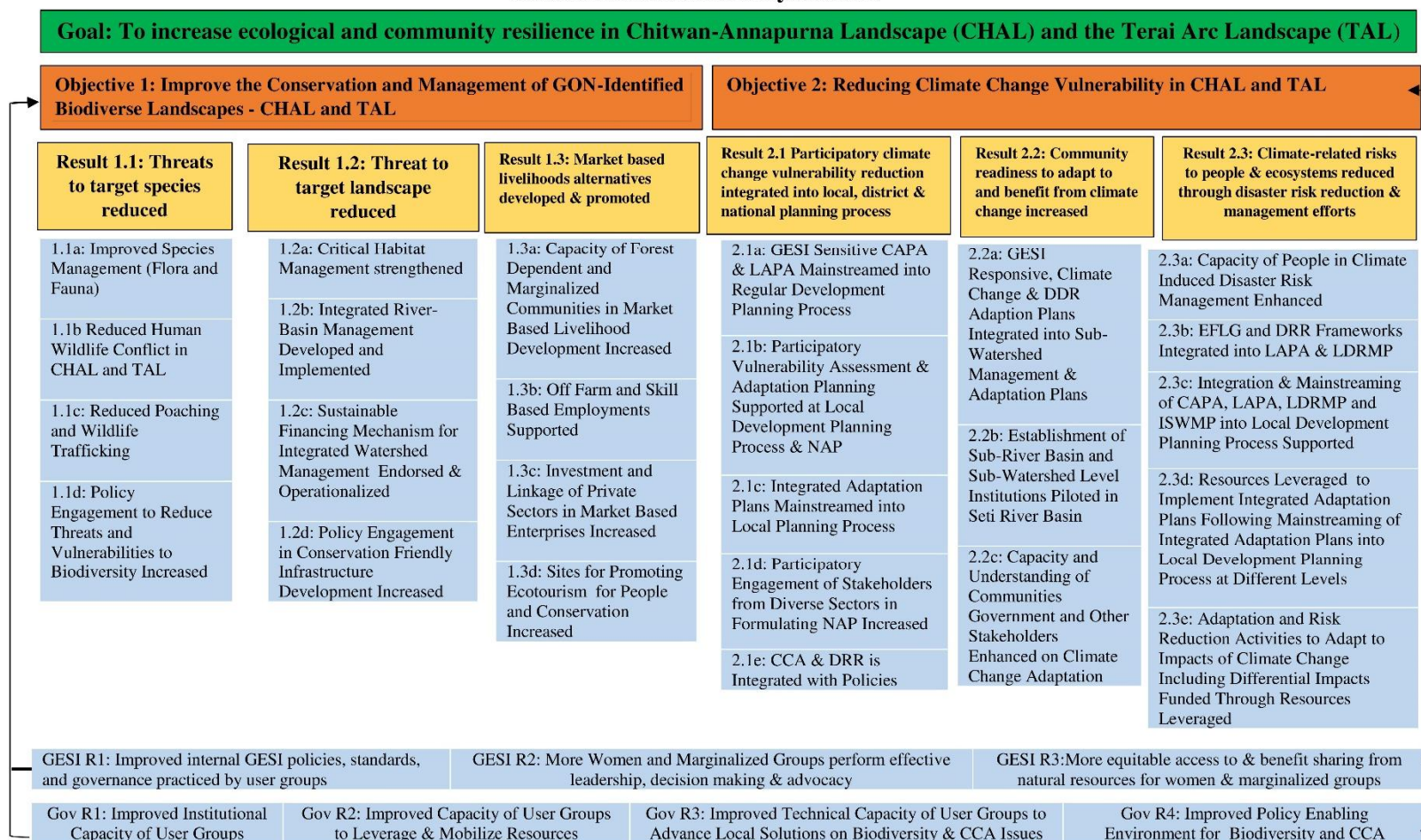| **Result 1.1: Threats to target species reduced**	**Result 1.2: Threat to target landscape reduced**	**Result 1.3: Market based livelihoods alternatives developed & promoted**	**Result 2.1 Participatory climate change vulnerability reduction integrated into local, district & national planning process**	**Result 2.2: Community readiness to adapt to and benefit from climate change increased**	**Result 2.3: Climate-related risks to people & ecosystems reduced through disaster risk reduction & management efforts**
1.1a: Improved Species Management (Flora and Fauna)	1.2a: Critical Habitat Management strengthened	1.3a: Capacity of Forest Dependent and Marginalized Communities in Market Based Livelihood Development Increased	2.1a: GESI Sensitive CAPA & LAPA Mainstreamed into Regular Development Planning Process	2.2a: GESI Responsive, Climate Change & DDR Adaption Plans Integrated into Sub-Watershed Management & Adaptation Plans	2.3a: Capacity of People in Climate Induced Disaster Risk Management Enhanced
1.1b Reduced Human Wildlife Conflict in CHAL and TAL	1.2b: Integrated River-Basin Management Developed and Implemented	1.3b: Off Farm and Skill Based Employments Supported	2.1b: Participatory Vulnerability Assessment & Adaptation Planning Supported at Local Development Planning Process & NAP	2.2b: Establishment of Sub-River Basin and Sub-Watershed Level Institutions Piloted in Seti River Basin	2.3b: EFLG and DRR Frameworks Integrated into LAPA & LDRMP
1.1c: Reduced Poaching and Wildlife Trafficking	1.2c: Sustainable Financing Mechanism for Integrated Watershed Management Endorsed & Operationalized	1.3c: Investment and Linkage of Private Sectors in Market Based Enterprises Increased	2.1c: Integrated Adaptation Plans Mainstreamed into Local Planning Process	2.2c: Capacity and Understanding of Communities Government and Other Stakeholders Enhanced on Climate Change Adaptation	2.3c: Integration & Mainstreaming of CAPA, LAPA, LDRMP and ISWMP into Local Development Planning Process Supported
1.1d: Policy Engagement to Reduce Threats and Vulnerabilities to Biodiversity Increased	1.2d: Policy Engagement in Conservation Friendly Infrastructure Development Increased	1.3d: Sites for Promoting Ecotourism for People and Conservation Increased	2.1d: Participatory Engagement of Stakeholders from Diverse Sectors in Formulating NAP Increased		2.3d: Resources Leveraged to Implement Integrated Adaptation Plans Following Mainstreaming of Integrated Adaptation Plans into Local Development Planning Process at Different Levels
			2.1e: CCA & DRR is Integrated with Policies		2.3e: Adaptation and Risk Reduction Activities to Adapt to Impacts of Climate Change Including Differential Impacts Funded Through Resources Leveraged

GESI R1: Improved internal GESI policies, standards, and governance practiced by user groups	GESI R2: More Women and Marginalized Groups perform effective leadership, decision making & advocacy	GESI R3: More equitable access to & benefit sharing from natural resources for women & marginalized groups

Gov R1: Improved Institutional Capacity of User Groups	Gov R2: Improved Capacity of User Groups to Leverage & Mobilize Resources	Gov R3: Improved Technical Capacity of User Groups to Advance Local Solutions on Biodiversity & CCA Issues	Gov R4: Improved Policy Enabling Environment for Biodiversity and CCA

Figure 2: Results Framework Hariyo Ban II

The major interventions based on the identified threats and vulnerabilities that will be implemented by the program under the two main components or objectives are included below.

Biodiversity Conservation

Objective 1: Improve the Conservation and Management of GON-Identified Biodiverse Landscapes -CHAL and TAL

Nepal's biodiversity and natural resources provide important ecosystem services and economic benefits for livelihoods. However, they are impacted by many threats that are often exacerbated by climate change. The threats to biodiversity and natural resources include unsustainable harvesting of natural resources, poaching of wildlife species and illegal harvest of important plant species including non-timber forest products, development of linear and hydropower infrastructure, fires, and illegal poaching. Hariyo Ban II will implement various measures to reduce these threats that will contribute to the implementation of the revised TAL Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2025, and CHAL Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2025.

The intended results with the key interventions and major outcomes are included below:

Result 1.1 Threats to target species reduced

Key interventions:

- Support to GoN to implement protected areas management plans and target focal species conservation action plans

- Support to GoN for research, monitoring and conservation of target focal species

- Support GON to establish original assemblage of target focal species

- Support for increasing Human wildlife conflict (HWC) awareness, its mitigation measures and mobilize relief fund

- Support to form, strengthen and mobilize youth in reducing wildlife crime

Major outcomes (with indicators in PITT):

- Increased (maintained)population of target focal species

- Protected areas management plans and species conservation action plans prepared and implemented

- Zero poaching maintained

- HWC affected households receive relief fund in a timely and equitable manner

- Reduction of economic damage from HWC

- Positive perception of people on conservation benefits

- Growing engagement of youth in reducing wildlife crime

Contextual outcomes[1]:

- Target focal species successfully reintroduced in their former range

- Wildlife crime control bureau (WCCB) functional at landscape level

- Judiciary, transportation system and other law enforcement agencies engaged in wildlife crime control

Result 1.2 Threats to target landscapes reduced

Key interventions:

- Support GoN to implement CHAL and TAL strategies and action plans.

- Scale up integrated river basin management (IRBM) approach in CHAL.

- Support GoN for the preparation of GESI sensitive climate smart management plans of protected areas incorporating local solutions and indigenous knowledge.

- Support restoration of wetlands and water management measures in Chure.

- Support for restoration and management of critical habitats (grasslands, wetlands, floodplains and forests).

- Support to reduce incidents and extent of damage of forest fire, management of invasive alien species and climate refugia.

- Support to strengthen sustainable financing mechanisms for watershed management through payment for ecosystem services (PES).

- Engage with GoN, donors, developers and communities in promoting wildlife friendly and climate smart infrastructure.

Major outcomes (with indicators in PITT):

- Biological significant areas under improved management

- Biodiverse areas / critical habitats show improved biophysical conditions

- Improvement in the conservation of water sources

Contextual outcomes:

- Biodiversity friendly infrastructure standards/guidelines in place/ implemented

- Upstream downstream linkage strengthened

- Landslide/vulnerable slopes stabilized

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[1] Contextual outcomes are those which would help us to intermediary track the progress towards major outcomes and results. All the contextual outcomes will be periodically monitored and assessed to link with overall outcomes.

Result 1.3 Market based livelihood alternatives developed and promoted

Key interventions:

- Conduct value chain analysis for identified market based on-farm and forest products
- Business plan preparation for small and medium scale enterprises based on the findings of value chain analysis.
- Block plantations of High Value Crops (HVC) in a commercial scale.
- Provide skill based training focusing women and youths for alternative income generation
- Support to scale up eco-tourism activities

Major Outcomes (with indicators in PITT):

- People/household involved in conservation activities receive economic and other social benefits from small and medium enterprises
- More women engaged in conservation friendly enterprises through entrepreneurship skill development
- Increased employment of skill based trainees
- Increase in income/revenue generated by NRM groups from conservation friendly enterprises

Climate Change Adaptation

Objective 2: Reducing Climate Change Vulnerability in CHAL and TAL

Ecological and human communities of Nepal are vulnerable to various climate hazards such as flood, landslide, drought, irregular rainfall, and decreased water supply. The adverse impacts of climate change are already apparent on the human communities while the impacts on ecological communities may be taking longer, but could appear suddenly as tipping points are reached. The ecosystems may be more vulnerable if they are also subjected to anthropogenic threats. Hariyo Ban II will work towards reducing vulnerabilities and increasing adaptive capacities of these human and critical ecological communities.

Result 2.1 Participatory climate vulnerability reduction measures integrated into local, district and national planning process

Key interventions:

- Support GoN to integrate climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) into a single plan.
- Support GoN to mainstream integrated community adaptation plan of action (CAPAs) and local adaptation plan of action (LAPAs) into local planning process.
- Support to GoN to facilitate vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning integration into local development planning process and in NAP formulation.

- Support GoN in CCA and DRR policy harmonization

Major outcomes (with indicators in PITT):

- CCA, DRR and/or EFLG provisions integrated into local development plans and implemented

Contextual outcomes:

- CCA and DRR policy harmonized

Result 2.2 Community readiness to adapt to and benefit from climate change increased

Key interventions:

- Support implementation of integrated CCA, DRR; and sub watershed management plans.

- Support implementation of selected LAPAs leveraging resources.

- Support pilot sub-river basin and sub watershed level institutions in Seti sub-basin.

- Conduct awareness and training activities related to climate change impacts and adaptation.

- Support to promote climate information systems for CCA and DRR.

Major outcomes (with indicators in PITT):

- Differential impacts of climate change addressed through implementation of adaptation/DRR plans.

- Increased capacity of local institutions and stakeholders to adapt to climate change.

- Institutional mechanisms for river basin management piloted

Result 2.3 Climate-related risks to people and ecosystems reduced through disaster risk reduction and management efforts

Key interventions:

- Capacity building of local institutions and community on climate induced DRR

- Support to promote social safety net measures (rescue support, community safe house, psychological support mechanism and anti-GBV mechanism)

- Support to link with insurance services for crops, livestock and enterprises.

- Support to promote climate information systems for CCA and DRR.

- Link integrated LAPA and LDRMP Plan with district level disaster response mechanism

Major outcomes (with indicators in PITT):

- Reduced vulnerabilities/risks to landslides and flood hazards

Contextual outcomes:

- Increased practice to diversify improve livelihood through climate adaptive land use

3. THEORY OF CHANGE

As stated in the previous section, the key basis of theories of change and results chains is Hariyo Ban Program - II development hypothesis. This section includes brief literature review, objective wise theory of change with key assumptions and result chains.

3.1   Literature Review

Literature review was done to provide glimpse of the current knowledge base on theory of change, which included review of pertinent documents including from USAID. The review included basic concepts of ToC and results chain and their evolution, key elements; and, complementarity between two components.

Theory of change is a short narrative, analogous to development hypothesis that shows the logic and causal relationships between the expected long term results and goal, the multiple levels of conditions or preliminary results needed to achieve the long-term results, and the set of approaches, strategies and actions to produce the enabling conditions, the preliminary results and the long-term goal (Anderson, 2005; Stem and Flores, 2016). USAID defines theory of change as the reasoning behind how and why a result is expected to be achieved in a context, often presented through if-then statements referencing evidences of causal linkages between the actions, the intermediate and long term results (Automated Directives System (ADS) 201).

Theory of change as a concept was first introduced in the 1970s and its use by international development agencies has been on rise due to its effectiveness to clearly articulate the complex processes of change or pathways for results. It further clarifies the underlying logics, assumptions or preconditions for the interventions to achieve the desired results while building common understanding or consensus on the logical coherence of the connections, and pathways between the planned interventions, desired intermediate outcomes and long term goals in the given program contexts (Allen, 2010; Anderson, 2005; Biggs *et al.* 2016).

The process of building a theory of change according to Anderson (2005) can be summed up in five steps: 1) identifying the long-term outcome, 2) developing a pathway of change, 3) operationalizing the outcomes, 4) defining interventions and 5) articulating assumptions.

The theory of change in conservation sector, has been mainly used in the form of results chains (Stem and Margoluis, 2016; USAID, 2015a). The result chains can be understood as graphical representation of the theory of change and provide a good framework for defining and testing common assumptions, learning about the conditions under which selected strategic approaches are effective and why they are effective (Stem and Margoluis, 2016; USAID, 2015a; USAID, 2015b). A good result chain must constitute of the following components: 1) results that must be achieved to produce desired changes in the given program context; 2) prioritized strategic approaches and interventions with highest potential to produce the desired changes or results;3)

intermediate results or outcomes and essential preconditions presented with directional development pathways for the interventions to bring about the desired changes;4) assumptions about the program context and logic made for the development pathways to function; and 5) indicators to monitor and test assumptions and attainment of desired results from the intervention and pathways selected (Stem and Margoluis, 2016; Anderson, 2005). Thus, the application of the theory of change approach with a narrative of the underlying program logic or theory using "if-then" statements and their graphical or schematic representation in a logically coherent pathway from intervention to results using a result chain could be a better option (Stem and Flores, 2016; Stem and Margoluis, 2016).

The use of results chain with narrative theory involves a brief description of the background context for the program, explanation of underlying logic for selection of the results and interventions, illustration of the causal linkages and pathways between the interventions and the results, explicit list of assumptions and risks, and measurable indicators with targets (Anderson, 2015; Stem and Margoluis, 2016; Stem and Flores, 2016).

3.2 Theory of Change and Results Chain

3.2.1 Theory of change- Objective 1: Improve the Conservation and Management of GON-Identified Biodiverse Landscapes -CHAL and TAL

The theory of change for **Objective 1** is:

> "***If*** *critical habitats and dispersal corridors including bio-diverse watersheds conserved, threats and climate vulnerabilities to ecosystems and species reduced, NRM institutions (GON and non-GON) are inclusive and accountable, community stewardship for conservation developed;* ***then*** *conservation and management of TAL and CHAL will be improved".*

The underlying **assumptions** across different results chains along with learning questions under objective1 are given below:

- There is no unanticipated event (epidemic diseases, natural disasters) that severely impact adaptation of reintroduced species in the new environment.
- Local employment conditions for trained human resources will not change substantially during the life of project.

3.2.2 Theory of change- Objective 2: Reducing Climate Change Vulnerability in CHAL and TAL

The theory of change for **objective 2** is:

> "***If*** *local, sub-national and national stakeholders are able to conduct participatory climate vulnerability assessments, prepare integrated local adaptation and sub-watershed management plans and mainstream into local development planning process; and national and sub-national policies and plans incorporate climate change*

*vulnerability reduction measures as an integral part of development planning process to prepare and implement climate smart development plans, **then** participatory climate change vulnerability reduction practices will be institutionalized that will lead to climate change vulnerability reductions in TAL and CHAL."*

The underlying **assumptions** across different results chains along with learning questions under objective 2 are given below:

- GoN formulates a framework for integration of CCA and DRR.
- GoN prepares NAP within stipulated time (by second year of Hariyo Ban) for the program to be able to implement it.
- GoN formulates a framework for implementation of integrated river basin management approach

3.2.3 Results chains

Results chains are the graphic representation of the ToCs. Results chain have been developed for sub-objectives 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 under Objective 1, and for Objective 2. The results chains show the causal relationships between the intervention strategies and the desired results. They also show the detailed pathways explaining how the strategic interventions will lead to accomplishment of Hariyo Ban Program - II intended results.

Results chains for objective 1 and each of its results (1.1, 1.2, 1.3) are given in figure 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively. Similarly, results chain for objective 2 is given in figure 7.
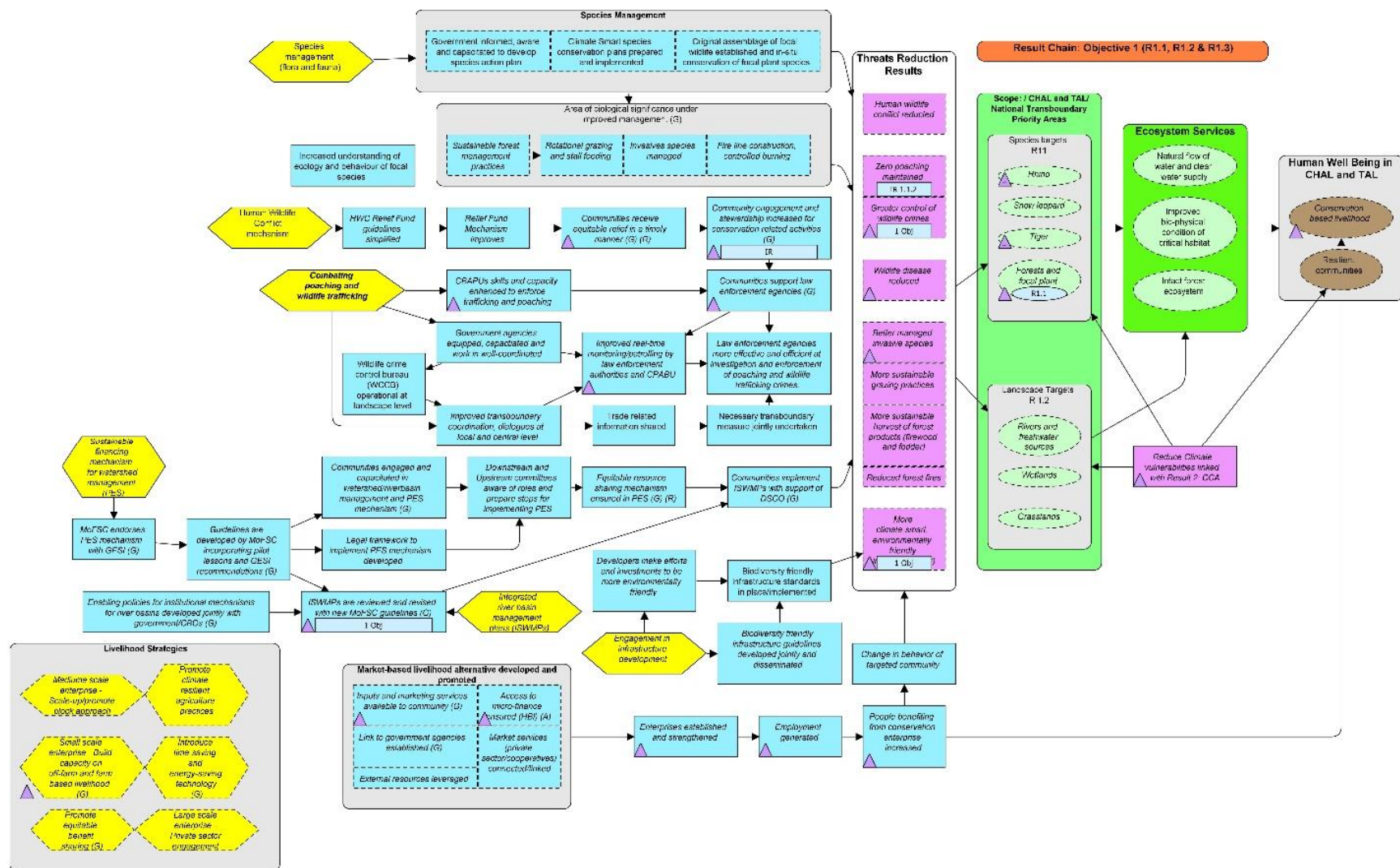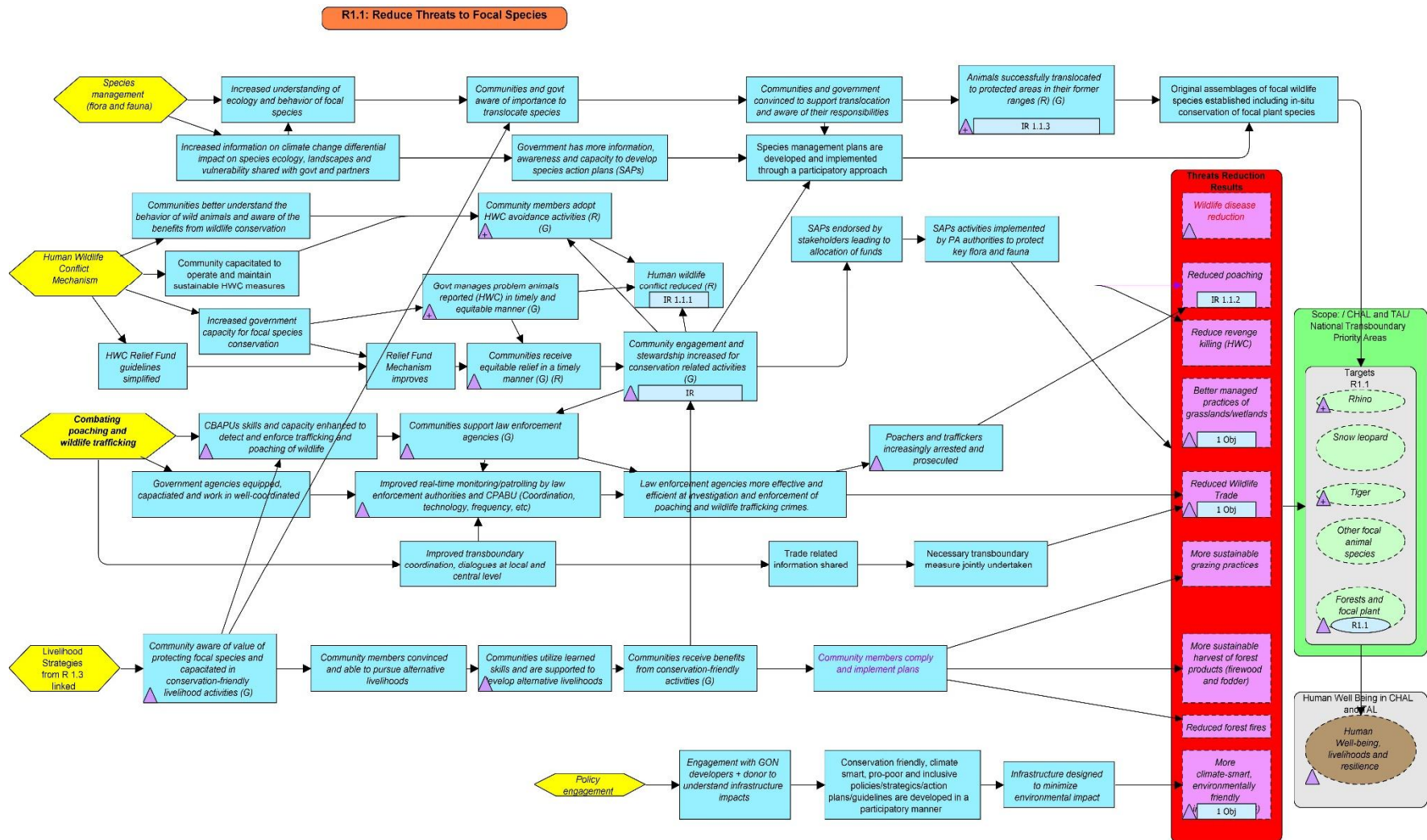
Figure 3: Results chain for Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes-CHAL and TAL

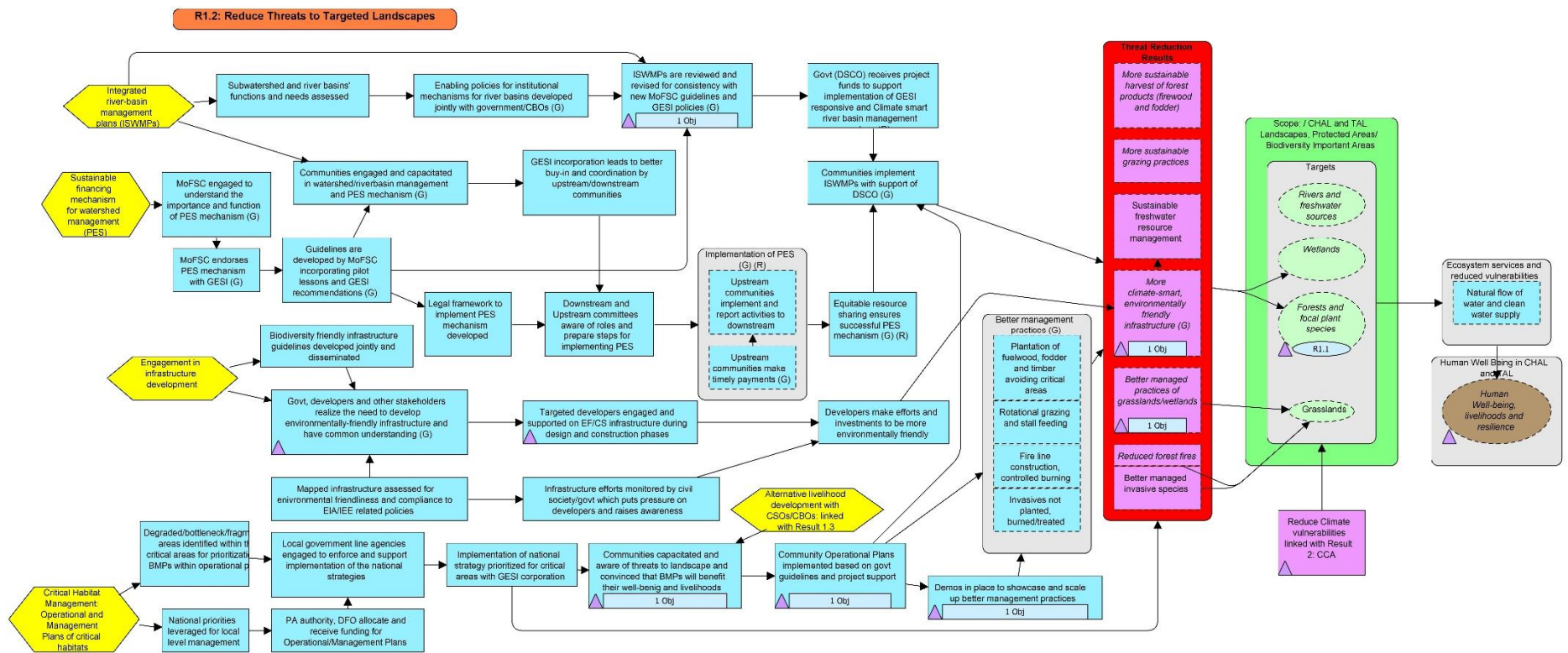**Figure 4: Results chain for R 1.1: Threats to target species reduced**

Figure 5: Results chain for R 1.2: Threats to target landscapes reduced
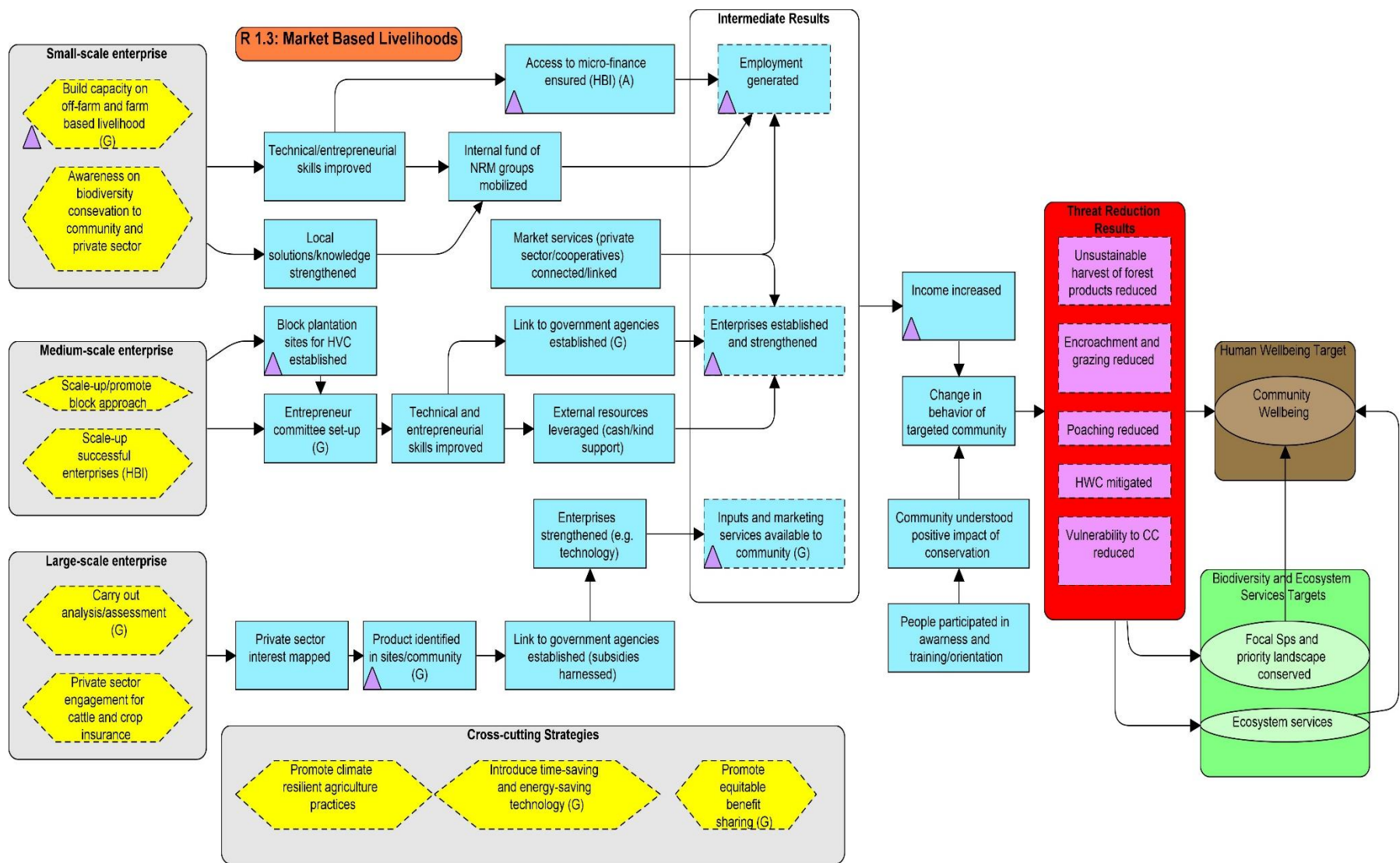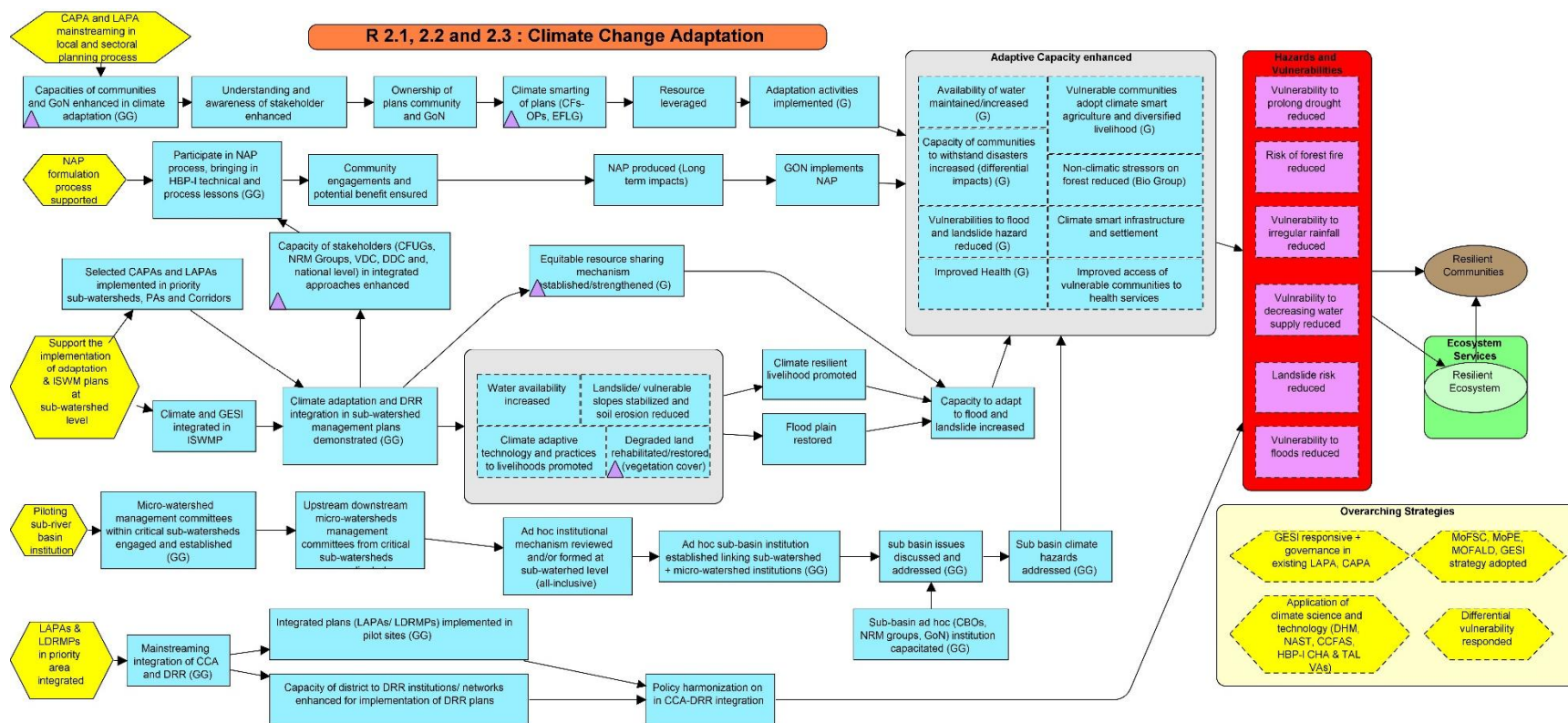
Figure 6: Results chain for R 1.3: Market-based livelihood

Figure 7: Results chain for Objective 2: Reducing climate change vulnerability in CHAL and TAL

4. MONITORING EVALUATION AND LEARNING APPROACH

4.1 Guiding Principles

Monitoring, evaluation and learning in Hariyo Ban II will be guided by a set of principles as follows:

Results based planning, monitoring and performance reporting

Following the overall framework of results based management (RBM[2]), the Program will ensure that key program results (short term and long-term) are well articulated through a participatory planning process and owned by all involved. The results have been illustrated in the results chains and theory of change included in this plan. Appropriate monitoring and evaluation instruments will be developed to measure these results effectively, and a performance reporting system will be focused on highlighting these results. Staff will be trained about internalizing this process. The Hariyo Ban Consortium partners and core team will provide necessary support to facilitate this process. The Program will identify accountability level across consortium partners, core team, thematic team and implementation team towards attaining the desired results. The intended results illustrated in the results chains will be the basis for results based monitoring.

Strengthening institutional monitoring mechanism

Strengthening the institutional monitoring mechanism among consortium partners, implementing partners and NRM groups is another cornerstone of the work in Hariyo Ban II. Learning from the first phase of Hariyo Ban revealed that focusing on activity level monitoring with project support is helpful in attaining the project objectives. However, strengthening of institutional mechanisms and capacities is vital for long term sustainability of the monitoring processes. This process was initiated towards the end of the first phase of Hariyo Ban. An M&E capacity assessment tool has been developed and is in the process of further testing. Monitoring capacity of the institutions will also be assessed and based on the findings of the assessments, support to build or enhance result based monitoring capacity will be provided.

We will support NRM groups and implementing partners to create an enabling environment for effective monitoring, including to develop policy provisions for program monitoring, create appropriate structures, allocate adequate resources for monitoring, foster monitoring practices, and integration of monitoring findings into decision making processes.

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[2] RBM is a management strategy by which all actors, contributing directly or indirectly to achieving a set of results, ensure that their processes, products and services contribute to the achievement of desired results (outputs, outcomes and higher level goals or impact). The actors in turn use information and evidence on actual results to inform decision making on the design, resourcing and delivery of programs and activities as well as for accountability and reporting. (Source: Results based management handbook, UNDP, October, 2011)

Creating meaningful evidence of change for informed decision making

Creating meaningful evidence of change for informed decision making will be pivotal in Hariyo Ban II. Though monitoring and measuring changes are key functions of M&E, the information generated is not adequately useful to the Program Management, particularly in light of the timeliness and content. Reasons for this include data collection solely focused on reporting requirements primarily process and outputs, and limitations of the regular monitoring systems to track results level information. We will address these issues in Hariyo Ban II with periodic outcome monitoring, assurance of data quality, robustness of data analysis, appropriate interpretation of information from the analyzed data, and well timed flow of the information to the program managers for adaptive management. We will devise systems to track ultimate and intermediary outcomes from the beginning. In addition, harmonization of data needs of different stakeholders, including consortium partners and government agencies, will be pursued with improvements in the procedures for data collection and flow, processing and management of data, and secure transfer and storage of data, as well as timely communication of monitoring findings.

Building Learning and knowledge management

Hariyo Ban II will have a proactive learning approach with emphasis on both the generation of new knowledge and building upon the existing knowledge base. Learning questions developed for Hariyo Ban II will be tested; and, documentation of case stories timed with semiannual and annual requirements will also be emphasized. The knowledge or learning from both successes and failures will be recorded, analyzed, documented and shared. Review and reflections will be one of the main tools for this purpose and will be made more intensive.

Development of common and clear understanding of the concepts and strategies, for Hariyo Ban Program – II across all levels

Inadequate understanding of the key concepts and strategies, which are often formulated at the central level, is often an impediment in attaining desired results on the ground. M&E will play a key role in facilitating clear articulation, transfer, and building of common understanding and application of these concepts, plans, approaches, strategies, guidelines, standards and protocols from center to the field. Capacity building and orientation for both personnel from consortium partners, implementing partners, government agencies, as well as communities on the concepts, plans, strategies, standards and guidelines will be facilitated by thematic coordinators of the Program. M&E unit will closely track that the concepts, plans, standards, strategies and protocols designed and developed at the central level are applied in the field and are effective in producing intended results.

4.2 Overall Functioning of M&E system

Based on the principles of results based management, the M&E approach in Hariyo Ban II will be guided by the well-articulated theories of change reflected in program design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. M&E will be instrumental in improving overall program effectiveness through regular field monitoring, periodic review reflections, M&E capacity building, timely and routine feedback for adaptive management.

The key M&E strategies to be applied under this plan will include results based planning and monitoring with alignment of annual work plan, sequencing of activities, strengthening of institutional M&E system with capacity building, and adaptive management to achieve and ensure sustainability of the intended results and envisioned five-year impact picture. Multiple M&E tools such as monitoring visits, review-reflection, data quality assessment (DQA), case stories, small assessments and studies will be applied with well-timed sharing of monitoring findings, learning and recommendations for the adaptive management actions.

Routine field monitoring will be conducted to ensure that the program implementation follows the set standards and quality outputs are produced. Indicator based tracking and progress reporting will be made with outcomes tracked from early stages. The output and outcome level data will be collected through an automated database system, capitalizing on the huge experience from the first phase of Hariyo Ban. The collected data will be analyzed and key M&E findings will be fed into the decision making process, contributing to adaptive management. Periodic review reflection meetings will be conducted to update on achievements, issues, challenges and cross learning. Learning and knowledge management will be pivotal in Hariyo Ban II. Proactive engagement, coordination and collaboration will be maintained with GoN, USAID, consortium partners, academia and other key stakeholders.

A three-tiered participatory M&E system (Figure 8), used in the first phase, will also be used in Hariyo Ban II. The three tiers include program beneficiaries and stakeholders, field level program personnel, and program team at the central level.
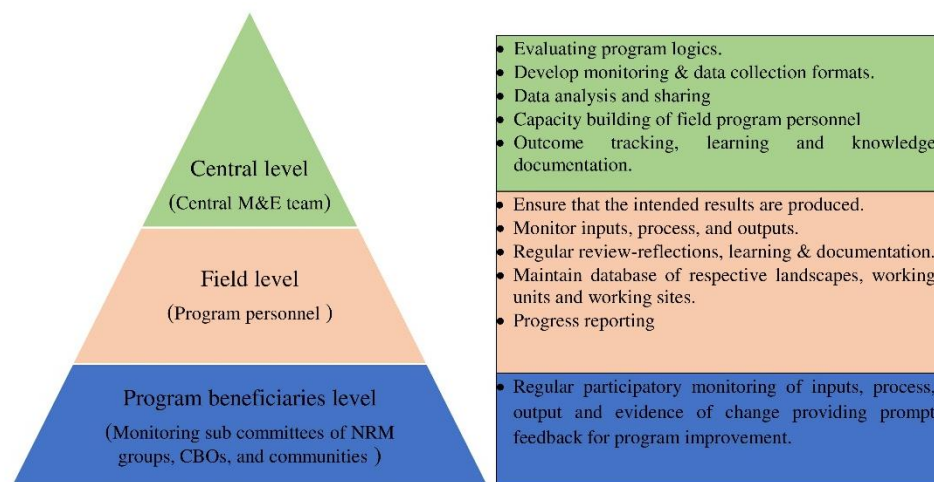
Figure 8: Three-tier participatory M&E System

- At the level of program beneficiaries, monitoring sub committees of NRM groups, representatives of government agencies and CBOs, and communities themselves will undertake regular participatory monitoring of inputs, process, output and evidence of change providing prompt feedback for program improvement.

- Field level program personnel are responsible and to ensure that the intended results are produced by program interventions following technical standards. The inputs, process, and outputs will be monitored followed by regular review-reflections, and learning documentation for adaptive management. Maintain database with collection, verification and entry of data into the web based (online) database system, as well as reporting of progress, will be supported. The field level program personnel will also facilitate joint monitoring with government agencies and other stakeholders followed by review and reflection with partner agencies.

- At the central level, validity of program logic (ToC) is evaluated. The monitoring and data recording formats will be developed and/or updated while the data or information collected will be analyzed and the findings shared with Hariyo Ban Core team and Consortium partners for adaptive management. In addition, the central M&E team will support capacity building of the field program personnel as well as program beneficiary communities and stakeholders on MEL while facilitating outcome tracking, learning documentation and knowledge management.

4.3 MEL structures and functions

Hariyo Ban Program II has an M&E unit responsible for operationalization of the result framework and implementation of the MEL plan. The M&E unit comprises of M&E Specialist, an M&E officer and one M&E Associate housed within the WWF Nepal Office in Kathmandu, along with one M&E associate based in each of the two landscapes in Pokhara

and Kohalpur, and M&E personnel in each of the consortium partners (Figure 9).
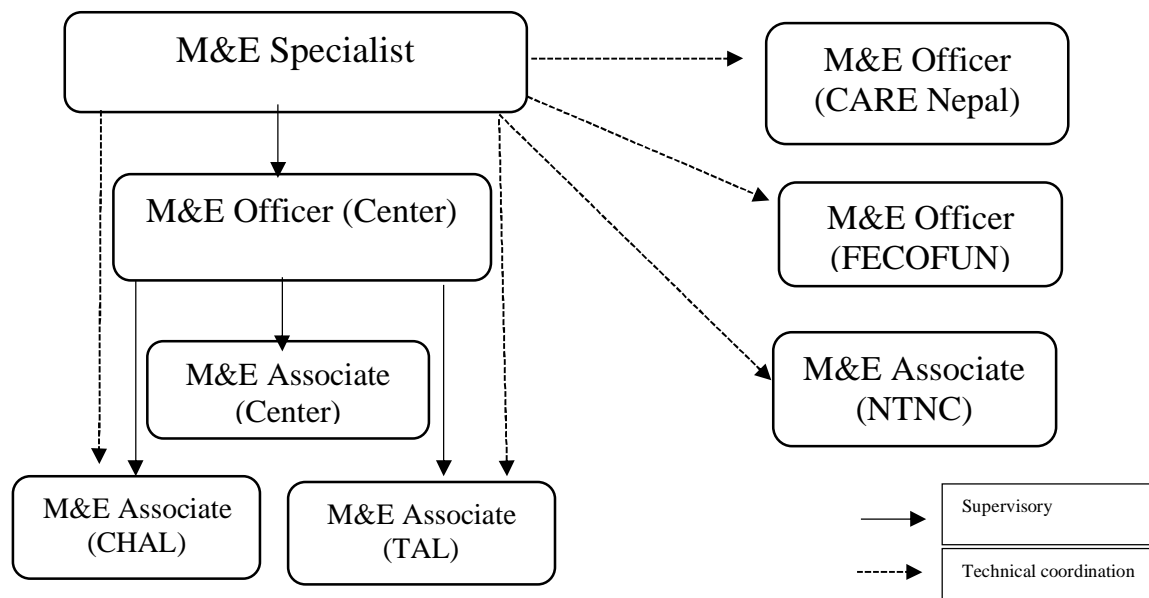
Figure 9: Hariyo Ban II M&E unit

The role of M&E Specialist includes: 1) Design performance monitoring, evaluation, and learning system; 2) prepare baseline data, organizes field surveys, and collects, analyzes and stores data; 3) support CoP, DCoP to prepare semiannual and annual reports; 4) provide training on M&E; 5) oversee regular program monitoring; 6) analyze monitoring data, ensuring effective communication of results to key audiences, and keep PMU well informed; and 7) oversee the learning agenda.

The main responsibilities of the M&E unit include:

- Establish M&E system and preparation of M&E deliverables for USAID
- Development of appropriate data collection templates and database management software
- Provide relevant data/information required by consortium partners, core team, USAID, GoN and other stakeholders
- Conduct data quality assessments on a regular basis internally and in coordination with USAID
- Conduct field monitoring on a routine basis and organize joint monitoring visits of consortium partners, GoN and USAID
- Facilitation of routine critical review and reflections on progress (thematic), achievements, issues, challenges, opportunities in program implementation for adaptive management as well as for management of learning and knowledge.
- Conduct monitoring, analysis and documentation of key outcomes for Hariyo Ban II, including baseline and endline surveys as well as support program evaluations.

- Oversee knowledge management with capture and application of learning following collaborative learning and adaptation approach and learning strategy.
- Capacity building of Hariyo Ban II team, core partner staff and relevant stakeholders in M&E.
- Coordination and collaboration in periodic evaluations (including midterm/final evaluation by external evaluators), measurement of results, and conduction of research and studies.

The M&E personnel of the consortium partners will be actively engaged to ensure operationalization and implementation of the M&E system and activities within their organization for Hariyo Ban II. The personnel will be the focal points for M&E communications between the consortium partners as well as between program team and M&E departments within their organization. They will be responsible for maintenance of an updated database and secure management of program records at consortium partner level, orienting their program on use of M&E formats and database templates, and supporting their respective program managers and personnel in the preparation of regular progress and performance reports. They will also be responsible for preparation of M&E formats specific to requirements of the Program in their organization along with coordination of monitoring visits and timely sharing of feedbacks from analysis of the monitoring data, progress reports, database records, performance reports, documented learning or knowledge, and review of program documents and guidelines.

In addition, the consortium partners will arrange a full time M&E staff with following roles and responsibilities.

- Ensure alignment of Hariyo Ban II interventions with intended results
- Field monitoring of Hariyo Ban activities
- Conduct review reflections for adaptive management and learning capturing
- Database management
- Performance reporting
- Provide support to central M&E unit in implementation of relevant M&E activities as needed

The development of the M&E strategy and data collection instruments is planned in the first year of program implementation, along with conducting the baseline study. Training and orientation for program personnel on M&E strategy and frameworks and data collection tools will be provided in the first year as well. The M&E training will be continued in the second and third year, while only coaching for data collection instruments and databases will be provided as required. The Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP) of Hariyo Ban activities, M&E AWP, field monitoring visits, and review reflections will be conducted in each of the five years of implementation while Hariyo Ban II assumption testing, small assessments, learning and knowledge documentation will be practiced from the second year onwards. The mid-term

evaluation will be conducted on the third year and the final evaluation in the fifth year.

The steps for M&E implementation will be as follows:

- Development of results framework, ToC and results chains clearly illustrating the linkage between output, outcome and impact level indicators
- Articulation of underlying assumptions across different results domains
- Facilitate development of Detailed implementation plan (DIP)
- Development of M&E implementation strategy
- Development of data collection instruments
- Development of a well-articulated software for database management
- Orientation and capacity development of staff and partners
- Data collection, storage, analysis and use
- Performance reporting
- Learning and knowledge documentation and dissemination

4.4 Indicators, baseline and targets

A total of 47 indicators have been identified under two objectives and cross cutting themes, which include 19 standard indicators and 28 custom indicators. The details of these indicators is provided in the **Performance Indicator Tracking Table** (PITT) and **Performance Indicator Reference Sheets** (PIRS). The PITT has been prepared reflecting the baseline values, life of project targets and annual break downs for each indicator (Annex-1). The baseline information will be derived from the first phase Hariyo Ban Program endline values reported in the program database and documents, as well as from the formative or baseline survey, particularly for indicators unique to Hariyo Ban II. All the baseline information will be derived by the end of June 2017.

The methodology to measure the indicator values and outcomes identified in the **Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS)** have been prepared (Annex-2) with information on their types, contextual linkages, annual breakdown of overall targets, sources of data, methodologies for measurements, disaggregation level, reporting frequency, and responsibilities for measurement and reporting. Besides, all the contextual outcomes will be periodically monitored and assessed to link with overall outcomes related to indicators. In close consultation with USAID, indicator targets and progress will be reviewed every year and targets revised, if necessary.

4.5 Data collection and management

Hariyo Ban II will employ a comprehensive web based automated data management system to maximize efficiency in collecting, collating, processing, storing, and reporting program data.

Data Collection, Compilation and storage

All Hariyo Ban Program consortium partners will use standard data collection templates and tools. The Central M&E unit will be responsible for developing these templates and tools in a participatory manner. These will be periodically reviewed and revised to address gaps and to make them more practical based on the feedback from users. The frequency of data collection will be designed to address reporting requirements and management needs. Data on participation and beneficiaries will be disaggregated by sex, age, and caste/ethnicity. The caste/ethnicity disaggregation will be, at a minimum, made in the following six categories: *Dalit, Muslim, Brahmin/Chhetri, Newar, Janajati,* and *other*. The age disaggregation will be as per the following age groups: *15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34* and *35 & above*.

The automated online database management system developed under the first phase of Hariyo Ban has been valuable for data entry, processing reporting and storage of data records. This software for automated online database management will be customized to include Hariyo Ban II indicators and result areas.

Roles and responsibilities of the Consortium partners and implementing partners will be identified for data collection, entry and reporting. The data flow system within the Hariyo Ban Program is illustrated in Figure 10 below.

The staff responsible for database management will be trained in data collection, handling and management, and have access to software to generate reports from the data they entered/uploaded. The online system will store the data in web-based portal, but as a backup system, all consortium and implementing partners will be required to keep a copy of the uploaded data/report generated in their computer and hard drives. In addition, the hard copies of the data will be maintained in printed form and stored at the workplace.
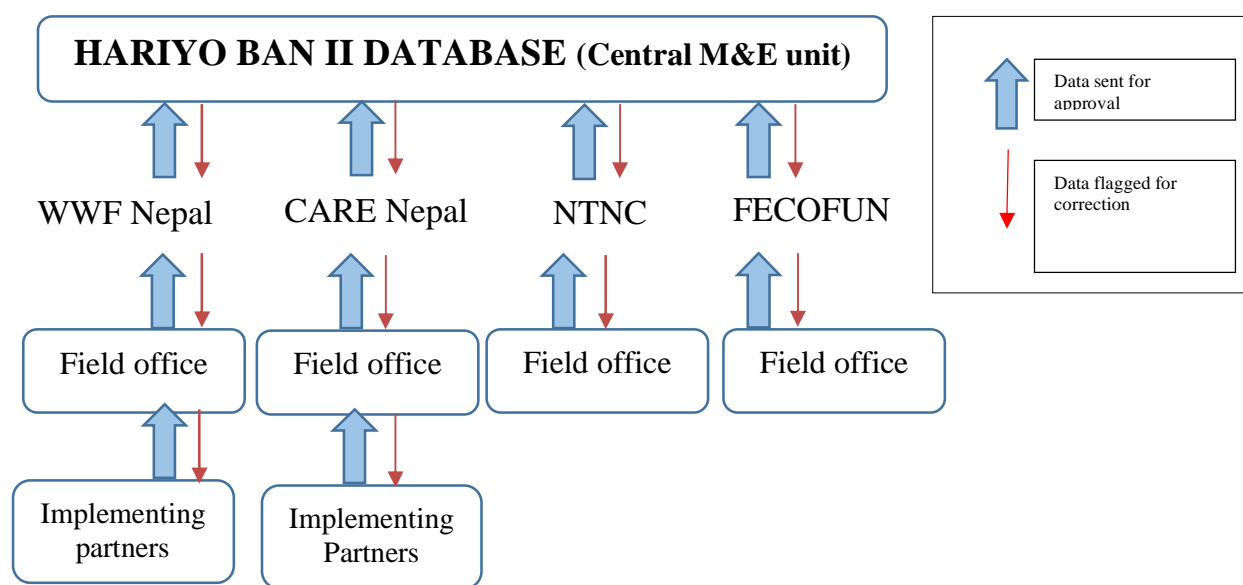
Figure 10: Data Flow in Hariyo Ban Program - II

4.6 Data quality assurance

The Program will employ multiple safeguards to ensure that data are of high quality. All consortium partners will ensure data quality standards including validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness at all levels through actions such as standardized steps for data collection, collation, analysis, and reporting. Supervision, verification and data quality assessment plans will also ensure data quality.

The data quality assurance plan will be in place and include a number of levels of approval through the automated online database management system before the data is finally stored. The **Data Quality Assurance** (DQA) plan for Hariyo Ban II will include:

- All Hariyo Ban II partners will use the same data collection and recording tools to ensure consistency. This includes using standard templates with relevant disaggregation required.
- The program staff will enter verified data into the automated database system while the M&E focal person of each partner will examine the collected data to identify any inconsistencies or errors and verify the data before the data are approved into the database.
- There will be additional mechanisms to flag and correct errors in data before approval by the Hariyo Ban Program Central M&E unit and storage in the database.
- Check and balance of data will be maintained through the automated online database software across each level through various levels of approval, i.e. from partners to central M&E unit.

Data Quality Assessment

High quality data is the foundation of evidence-based decision-making. Hariyo Ban II will use the data quality assessment (DQA) checklist developed following the standard data quality assessment (DQA) procedures to verify and validate the measured values of the actual performance data ensuring that they meet the data quality standards. These assessments are essential to understand data quality strengths and weaknesses, ensuring that standard and consistent uses of definitions, data collection methods, and calculation techniques are used.

In addition, each completed Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS) in the MEL Plan has a section devoted to data quality issues with data limitations identified. The M&E unit will prepare a separate data management guideline for use by consortium partners highlighting data collection instruments, methodologies, data verification and DQA plans.

4.7 Data analysis and reporting

The collected data in program sites for different activities, verified and compiled by the database system, will be processed and analyzed. Hariyo Ban Program II will use Microsoft Excel, Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), and/or Statistical Analysis System (SAS) to analyze the data as required and relevant. The data will then be used for performance

reporting of the indicators vs their targets and if the values do not meet or exceed the target (normally by 10%), then responsible program team will be liable to furnish explanations to support the diversions. Key indicators against program approaches will be reviewed to discuss necessary adjustments while data analysis and reporting will support informed decision making for the program with opportunities for continued innovation and reflection.

The indicators and other relevant data will also be entered and managed into the AidTracker Plus (AT+). All relevant data created under Hariyo Ban II will be submitted to the Development Data Library (DDL) in a machine readable, non-proprietary format and all relevant documents will be uploaded in the USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC) within the specified time period.

The M&E unit will use data visualization techniques that will make the available information accessible in visual and easy to understand formats. This will include the combination of maps, tables and graphs to explain trends and analysis in easy accessible formats. Further, the Global Positioning System (GPS) locations will also be collected for relevant data, which can be used for map generation.

4.8   Coordination with others

The first phase of Hariyo Ban Program developed very good working relationships with a large number of communities, government agencies, CBO partners, NGO partners, academic institutions and other national programs (both USAID-funded and other donor funded). Hariyo Ban II will build upon these relationships and explore collaboration opportunities, particularly with the organizations and projects that were listed with detailed descriptions of future scopes for collaboration in reports during the first phase.

4.9 Capacity building

The Hariyo Ban Program will support M&E capacity building in the institutions and individuals in order to ensure that the necessary M&E capacities and competencies required to guide attainment of intended results and outcomes are in place. Key M&E competencies and capacities required for attaining M&E results will be assessed first. The M&E unit will organize formal and informal means of capacity development, including formal training events to address gaps in required competencies while orientation and onsite coaching will be adopted to brush up existing competencies.

Some of the vital capacities required to undertake M&E roles include competencies in participatory results based program planning, M&E tools and formats, research methodologies, database management, data quality assessment (DQA), story writing, performance reporting, techniques for learning documentation and knowledge management as well as proficiency in technical skills like handling of GPS and other equipment, application of statistical and web based database software, methodologies for evidence based monitoring and reporting, and

procedures for review and reflections. The vital capacities required also include capabilities in inquisition, facilitation, communication, coordination, critical analysis, and strategic thinking. Opportunities and support for development of these key M&E capacities based on the gaps identified will be provided to Hariyo Ban II personnel from consortium partners and implementing partners, as well as to individuals from executive committees of NRM groups, monitoring sub-committees and communities. These capacity development trainings will be provided through formal trainings, orientation, and/or on site coaching, with emphasis on generating and capturing learning. Cross learning exposure visits with review-reflection meeting events will also be supported for M&E capacity development.

4.10 Collaborating, Learning and Adapting (CLA)

CLA is in the heart of Hariyo Ban II, providing a platform for different stakeholders including the consortium, GoN, USAID, civil society and communities to generate and exchange critical knowledge to enhance effectiveness and sustainability of program impacts. The development hypothesis, theories of change and results chains developed will guide the CLA process to systematically and continuously refine program interventions to successfully achieve the program's goal and objectives. We will develop a separate CLA Strategy by April 2017. The CLA strategy will include but is not limited to: (a) a theory of change based learning and adaptive management framework, (b) a communications and knowledge management component that will plan for documentation and dissemination of results and lessons learned to achieve the activity purpose and to further support USAID's outreach and reporting goals, (c) a coordination and facilitation function to bring together USAID and key stakeholders around priority learning topics, and (d) a recommendation for systems or platforms that USAID and the Hariyo Ban consortium will use to collect, share, and analyze data for joint decision making.

The CLA strategy will support implementation of the theory of change based learning and adaptive management while facilitating coordination and collaboration between relevant stakeholders for joint decision making in program implementation.

Performance of interventions and strategies, efficiency of implementation process, validity of assumptions, relevance of indicators and targets, and significance of results and outcomes obtained will be assessed and revised regularly as part of the CLA strategy. The initial learning questions developed will be further refined and will be part of the CLA strategy.

Different forms of monitoring, small assessments, case studies, database analysis reports, review-reflections, and coordination meetings will be used as major tools to assess program effectiveness. Adaptive management will be bolstered through feedbacks from these regular assessments, monitoring information and lessons from experiences of interventions in the field.

4.10.1 Learning questions

Following are the illustrative learning questions for Hariyo Ban II. These will be further refined and matrix will be elaborated during preparation of CLA strategy (by the end of June 2017).

Biodiversity conservation

- What is the linkage between economic status of people and wildlife crime?
- How local communities perceive/understand correlation between climate change and biodiversity conservation?
- What kind and scale of enterprise attract youth involvement in conservation sector?

Climate Change adaptation
- What process, mechanism and modalities are appropriate for setting up institutional mechanisms at micro-watershed, sub-watershed and sub-basin level?
- What are the enabling and challenging factors for communities' involvement in CCA?
- How can CCA, DRR and EFLGF interventions fit into watershed management framework?

GESI
- What are the approaches to scale up the positive GESI results in NRM sector?
- What is the impact of gender inequality and social exclusion in biodiversity conservation in Nepal?

Governance
- What are the key governance factors for effective management of a conservation landscape?
- What are the mechanisms to apply successful governance provisions and practices of CFUGs to other participatory forest management regimes?

A matrix (as in table below) will be developed for implementation of learning questions[3].

Problem Statement (Goals/ objectives)	Learning Questions	Learning Sub-questions	Who has overall responsibility?	How will the question be answered?	How learning will be captured and applied?	Resources ($)	Timeline
Wildlife poaching and trade increasing; frequent involvement of people from lower socio-economic status, particularly from communities living nearby the PAs observed. We need to have better understanding of this linkage to come up with more effective strategy to tackle this issue.	What is the linkage between economic status of people and wildlife crime?	Who are involved and what is their socio-economic background? What motivates/drives them for the involvement in such activities? What kind of strategies/approaches are currently applied? How we can make these strategies/approaches more effective? What will be Hariyo Ban's role in addressing this issue?	Led by GESI coordinator with support from Livelihood Specialist and Wildlife Trade Monitoring Officer	Study will be designed by the Program team in coordination with relevant government agencies, field work will be supported by consultant having expertise in this field.	Perception mapping of the team before the study. It will be compared with the outcome of the study. The findings will be applied to refine strategies and interventions. Outcome monitoring will be conducted focusing on this topic.	6,000	Study in first half of year 2; outcome monitoring in second half of year 3.

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[3] The matrix will be completed with all the learning questions during preparation of the Collaborating, Learning and Adapting (CLA) strategy by end of June, 2017.

4.10.2 Plan for special reviews, evaluations and studies

Reviews

The presence of an enabling environment with complementary policies and plans is crucial for Hariyo Ban II to achieve its goals. Local plans and policies in the working areas of the Program will be reviewed with the intention of making them favorable and applying them to achieve the program objectives. The reviews will chiefly focus on helping to improve GESI, governance and accountability in NRM policies and plans as well as linking local climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction plans with a focus on differential vulnerabilities reduction.

The results framework and performance monitoring plan will be regularly reviewed and refined with adjustments to the intervention priorities, results chains, targets, and timelines, and will be made based on the feedback provided by the studies and assessments, evidence from the Program database and reports, and experiences from implementation of the Program.

Studies/Assessments

Studies and assessments will be conducted to document evidences of changes, test the validity of the program logic and assumptions, determine the relevance of the results chains and indicators, examine the effectiveness of program interventions and M&E practices, and experiences and learning. We learned from the first phase of Hariyo Ban that small assessments are important to document changes in a specific area in short period of time with a small amount of resources. We will continue to conduct these assessments on a regular basis. The findings of the studies and assessments will be shared with consortium partners, core team and key stakeholders. The topics for this assessment will be identified in consultation with the Hariyo Ban II core team and consortium partners. Documentation of outcomes of Hariyo Ban II interventions will be performed on a regular basis.

Evaluation Planning and Management

A mid-term evaluation in the third year and a final (ex-poste) evaluation at the end of the Program as required by project agreement with SWC has been planned. The evaluations will not just determine program performance and effectiveness but also help identify "what worked" to be scaled up or prioritized and "what didn't work" to be dropped or modified to achieve the program goal and targeted results. The M&E unit will play a leading role in facilitating these evaluations. Apart from the periodic evaluations, Hariyo Ban II will frame basic evaluation questions that will be intended to be answered by Hariyo Ban interventions. This is expected to keep the program team more aware of intended program results and plan accordingly.

In addition, a baseline survey will be conducted in the first year of the Program to determine the baseline values for the indicators. An endline or summative evaluation survey at the end of

the Program will also be conducted to measure the endline values for the indicators of results not regularly recorded in database and reports. Hariyo Ban will provide support and/or participate in the independent performance and/or impact evaluations organized by USAID.

5. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Summary of Performance Indicators Tracking Table (PITT)

S N	Indicator	Unit	Indicator Type (Output, Outcome, Impact, Context)	Data Disaggregation	Data Source/ Collection Method	Reporting Frequency	Geo-coded level (National, District, VDC, Ward)	Baseline[4] (& Year)	Year 1 T	Year 1 A	Year 2 T	Year 2 A	Year 3 T	Year 3 A	Year 4 T	Year 4 A	Year 5 T	Year 5 A	LOA T	LOA A
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal																			
Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes-CHAL and TAL																				
Result 1.1: Threats to target Species reduced																				
1	**1.1.1** Population size of key species (USAID PMP 2.3.3-1)	Number of individual	Outcome	Species namely: Tiger	DNPWC Census report, Wildlife monitoring	2018	National	198 (2013)	NA		NA		NA		NA		52		250	
				Rhino		2019/ 2020		645 (2015)	NA		NA		NA		NA		55		700	
				Snow leopard		2021		TBD (2017)	NA		NA		NA		NA		20		20	
2	**1.1.2** Number of rhino and tiger poaching incidents recorded by USG supported programs (**USAID PMP 2.3.3-2**)	Number of poaching incidents	Outcome	Species namely: Tiger	Annual technical reports, DoF & DNPWC reports	Annual	National	TBD (2017)	0		0		0		0		0		0	
				Rhino				0 (2016)	0		0		0		0		0		0	
3	**1.1.3** Number of Community based anti-poaching units (CBAPUs) formed and/or mobilized	Number of CBAPUs	Output	CBAPUs Formed	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	201 (2011-2016)	5		40		16		-		-		262	
			Outcome	CBAPU mobilized[5]				351 (2012-2016)	206		346		412		412		412		412	

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[4] Baseline figures are derived from Hariyo Ban first phase final report. Remaining baseline figures will be determined by the end of 2017 unless mentioned otherwise.
[5] Also includes CBAPU formed before Hariyo Ban

SN	Indicator	Unit	Indicator Type (Output, Outcome, Impact, Context)	Data Disaggregation	Data Source/ Collection Method	Reporting Frequency	Geo-coded level (National, District, VDC, Ward)	Baseline[4] (& Year)	Year 1 T	Year 1 A	Year 2 T	Year 2 A	Year 3 T	Year 3 A	Year 4 T	Year 4 A	Year 5 T	Year 5 A	LOA T	LOA A
4	**1.1.4** Number of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance (**EG.10.2-6**)	Number of people	Outcome	Sex, Caste/ethnicity/ age group	Hariyo Ban Database	Annual	Landscape	2,572 (2011-2016)	2,060		3,046		4,120		4,120		4,120		4,120	
5	**1.1.5** Value of economic loss (in USD) due to incidents of human-wildlife conflict recorded by USG supported programs (USAID PMP **2.3.3-3**)	USD	Outcome	Landscape	Assessment report/ Documents from park authorities	Baseline and endline at Program level and annual at intervention sites.	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	TBD (2017)									50% reduction from baseline value		50% reduction from baseline value	
6	**1.1.6** Number of protected area management plans revised to make climate smart	Number of protected area management plans	Output	NA	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	NA	1 (2016)	0		2		2		1				6	
7	**1.1.7** Percentage of project supported households that perceive that relief amount is paid in a timely manner	% of HHs supported	Outcome	Landscape	Assessment report/Perception survey	Baseline and endline	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	TBD (2017)									50% increase from baseline		50% increase from baseline	
8	**1.1.8** Percentage of people perceiving that they receive benefits from conservation activities	% of people	Outcome	Landscape	Perception survey	Baseline and endline	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	TBD (2017)									50% increase from the baseline		50% increase from the baseline	
	Result 1.2: Threats to target landscapes reduced																			
9	**1.2.1** Number of sub-watershed plans prepared/revised and implemented	Number of plans revised	Output	NA	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	NA	3				1						4	

SN	Indicator	Unit	Indicator Type (Output, Outcome, Impact, Context)	Data Disaggregation	Data Source/ Collection Method	Reporting Frequency	Geo-coded level (National, District, VDC, Ward)	Baseline[4] (& Year)	Year 1 T	Year 1 A	Year 2 T	Year 2 A	Year 3 T	Year 3 A	Year 4 T	Year 4 A	Year 5 T	Year 5 A	LOA T	LOA A
		Number of plans Prepared	Output	NA	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	14 (2013-2016)	3										17	
		Number of plans implemented	Output	NA	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	14 (2013-2016)	0		6		1						17	
10	**1.2.2** Number of water source (perennial) conserved in 21 micro-watersheds	Number of Catchment	Outcome	NA	Hariyo Ban database and reports,	Annually from Year 2 onwards	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	TBD (2017)			6		12		3				21	
11	**1.2.3** Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (**EG.10.2-4**)	Number of people	Output	Sex, caste/ethnicity /age group	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	33,509 (2011-2016)	500		8,000		8,000		3,500		-		20,000 [6]	
12	**1.2.3a** Number of people participated in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation	Number of people	Output	Sex, caste/ethnicity /age group	Hariyo Ban database	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	New indicator	12,000		40,000		40,000		20,000		8,000		120,000	
13	**1.2.4** Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (**EG.10.2-2**)	Ha	Outcome	Landscape	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	532,979 (2011-2016)	25,000		200,000		200,000		75,000		-		500,000 [7]	

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[6] The LOA target does not include baseline value because of high degree of overlap of communities between Hariyo Ban phase I and II.

[7] The LOA target does not include baseline value because of high degree of geographic overlap between Hariyo Ban phase I and II

S N	Indicator	Unit	Indicator Type (Output, Outcome, Impact, Context)	Data Disaggregation	Data Source/ Collection Method	Reporting Frequency	Geo-coded level (National, District, VDC, Ward)	Baseline[4] (& Year)	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		LOA	
									T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
14	**1.2.5** Number of hectares of biologically significant areas showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance **(EG.10.2-1)**	Ha	Outcome	Landscape	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	75,376 (2011-2016)	200		20,000		20,000		9,800				50,000 [8]	
15	**1.2.6** Number of community forest operation plans (CFOPs) supported for renewal and implementation	Number of CFOPs	Output	Renewal	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	481 (2012-2016)	-		50		150		100				781	
				Implemented				TBD (2017)	-		50		150		100				300	
16	**EG.10.2-5** Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (USAID PMP **2.4.1-2**)	No. of policies	Outcome	NA	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	NA	10 (2012-2016)	0		2		2		2				6 [9]	
Result 1.3: Market-based livelihood alternatives developed and promoted																				
17	**1.3.1** Revenue generated from conservation friendly enterprises	NRs.	Outcome	Individual Household & Group	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	TBD (2017)	NA		1,000,000		1,500,000		3,000,000		3,755,000		9,255,000	

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[8] The LOA target does not include baseline value because of high degree of geographic overlap between Hariyo Ban phase I and II.
[9] The LOA target does not include baseline value because some of the policies work will be continued in the second phase as well.

SN	Indicator	Unit	Indicator Type (Output, Outcome, Impact, Context)	Data Disaggregation	Data Source/ Collection Method	Reporting Frequency	Geo-coded level (National, District, VDC, Ward)	Baseline[4] (& Year)	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		LOA	
									T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
18	**1.3.2** Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (**EG.10.2-3**)	Number of people	Outcome	Sex, caste/ethnicity /age group	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	79,830 (2011-2016)	NA		10,000		10,000		10,000				30,000 [10]	
19	**1.3.3** Number of women entrepreneurs engaged in conservation friendly enterprises	Number of Women	Outcome	Caste/ethnicity /age group	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	TBD (2017)			350		200		55				605	
20	**1.3.4** Proportion of skill based trainees employed	Number of people trained	Output	Sex, caste/ethnicity /age group	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	1,127 (2012-2016)	0		350		0		0		0		1,477	
		% of trainees employed	Outcome	Sex, caste/ethnicity /age group	Assessment / Questionnaire Survey with skill based trainees	Year 3, 4 and 5	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	55% (2012-2016)	NA				50% (175)		55% (192)		60% (210)		60% (210[11])	
21	**GNDR-2** Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment[12]	% of female	Outcome	Landscape	Hariyo Ban database	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	TBD (2017)	0		0		TBD based on year 2 results		TBD based on previous year results		TBD based on previous year results		TBD	
Objective 2: Reduce climate change vulnerability in CHAL and TAL																				

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[10] The LOA target does not include baseline value because Hariyo Ban II will be focused on scaling up green enterprise in those communities that have received livelihood related support in first phase.

[11] Employment status will be tracked for only those trained under Hariyo Ban II.

[12] This will be derived from indicators 1.3.2, 1.3.3 and 1.3.4

S N	Indicator	Unit	Indicator Type (Output, Outcome, Impact, Context)	Data Disaggregation	Data Source/ Collection Method	Reporting Frequency	Geo-coded level (National, District, VDC, Ward)	Baseline[4] (& Year)	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		LOA	
									T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
Result 2.1 Participatory Climate Change Vulnerability reduction integrated into local, district and national process																				
22	**2.1.1** Number of vulnerability assessments conducted at sub-basin, sub-watershed, rural municipality level	Number of VAs	Output	Landscape	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	529 (2011-2016)	4		10		8				-		22[13]	
23	**2.1.2** Number of LAPAs prepared and/or implemented	Number of LAPA prepared	Output	Landscape	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	90 (2013-2016)	0		0		5						95	
		Number of LAPAs implemented	Output	Landscape	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	70 (2013-2016)	20		23		20		15				78[14]	
24	**2.1.3** Number of climate change adaptation plans being implemented in collaboration with EFLG Committees at different levels	Number of LAPAs	Outcome	Landscape	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	NA			8		15		10				33	
25	**2.1.4** Number of local bodies (DDC, Municipality and VDC) and PA authority incorporating climate change adaptation, DRR and/or EFLG provisions in their plans	Number of local bodies	Outcome	Landscape	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	NA	1		13		10		7				31	

[13] The LOA target doesn't include baseline value because most of the vulnerability assessments will be repeated in LAPA communities from phase I.
[14] The LOA target doesn't include baseline value as this is mainly scaling up of LAPAs implemented in phase I.

S N	Indicator	Unit	Indicator Type (Output, Outcome, Impact, Context)	Data Disaggregation	Data Source/ Collection Method	Reporting Frequency	Geo-coded level (National, District, VDC, Ward)	Baseline[4] (& Year)	Year 1 T	Year 1 A	Year 2 T	Year 2 A	Year 3 T	Year 3 A	Year 4 T	Year 4 A	Year 5 T	Year 5 A	LOA T	LOA A
26	**EG.11-3** Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing climate change adaptation formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance (USAID PMP **2.4.1-3**)	Number of policies	Outcome	NA	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	NA	4 (2016)	1				1						2[15]	
Result 2.2 Community Readiness to adapt to and benefit from climate change increased																				
27	**2.2.1** Number of people trained in climate change adaptation supported by USG assistance (**EG.11-1**)	Number of people	Output	Sex, caste/ethnicity /age group	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	18,744 (2011-2016)	930		5,000		4,000		1,330				11,260[16]	
28	**2.2.2** Number of people participating in climate change adaptation activities	Number of people	Output	Sex, caste/ethnicity /age group	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	395,331 (2016)	5,000		50,000		50,000		30,000		15,000		150,000[17]	
29	**2.2.3** Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by USG assistance (**EG.11-2**)	Number of institutions	Outcome	Adaptation capacity/General climate capacity	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	2,114 (2016)	24		70		70		38				202[18]	

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[15] The LOA target does not include baseline value because some of the policies work will be continued in the second phase as well.

[16] The LOA target does not include baseline value because of high degree of overlap of communities between Hariyo Ban phase I and II.

[17] The LOA target does not include baseline value because of high degree of overlap of communities between Hariyo Ban phase I and II.

[18] The LOA target does not include baseline value because of high degree of overlap of institutions between Hariyo Ban phase I and II.

SN	Indicator	Unit	Indicator Type (Output, Outcome, Impact, Context)	Data Disaggregation	Data Source/ Collection Method	Reporting Frequency	Geo-coded level (National, District, VDC, Ward)	Baseline[4] (& Year)	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		LOA	
									T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
30	**2.2.4** Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance (**EG.11-6**)	Number of people	Outcome	Implementing risk reducing practices & Using climate information in decision-making	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	195,461 (2012-2016)	2,400		30,000		30,000		30,000		7,600		100,000[19]	
31	**2.2.5** Number of adaptation plans that are implementing measures to address differential impacts of climate change and DRR on women and vulnerable communities/people	Number of adaptation plans	Outcome	NA	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	TBD (2013-2017)			15		10		5				30	
32	**2.2.6** Number of institutions established and operational at sub basin, sub-watershed and micro watershed level	Number of institutions	Outcome	Landscape	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	TBD (2017)	3		7		4		0		0		14	
Result 2.3 Climate-related risks to people and ecosystems reduced through disaster risk reduction and management efforts																				
33	**2.3.1** Number of people with improved capacity to recover from disasters including from climate induced disasters[20]	Number of people	Outcome	NA	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	TBD (2017)	500		1,800		1,800		1,100				5,200	

[19] The LOA target does not include baseline value because of high degree of overlap of communities between Hariyo Ban phase I and II.

[20] This indicator contributes to USAID Standard indicator EG.11-5.

S N	Indicator	Unit	Indicator Type (Output, Outcome, Impact, Context)	Data Disaggregation	Data Source/ Collection Method	Reporting Frequency	Geo-coded level (National, District, VDC, Ward)	Baseline[4] (& Year)	Year 1 T	Year 1 A	Year 2 T	Year 2 A	Year 3 T	Year 3 A	Year 4 T	Year 4 A	Year 5 T	Year 5 A	LOA T	LOA A
34	**2.3.2** Number of CCA and DRR plans implemented	Number of plans	Outcome	Landscape	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	TBD (2017)	1		8		6		5				20	
Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)																				
GESI Result 1: Improved internal GESI policies, standards, and governance practiced by user groups																				
35	**GESI 1.1** Number of NRM groups integrating GESI provisions in plan and policies	Number of groups	Outcome	NA	Hariyo Ban database, Baseline and endline reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	TBD (2017)	NA		50		150		40				240	
36	**GESI 1.2** Number of NRM groups implementing the GESI provisions	Number of groups	Outcome	NA	Hariyo Ban database and reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC	TBD (2017)	NA		30		100		50				180	
37	**GESI 1.3** Women and members of ethnic and marginalized groups perceiving that NRM members including men and decision makers exhibit gender equitable and socially inclusive behavior	%	Outcome	NA	Assessment reports	Year 3 and 5	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	TBD (2017)					15% of baseline value				25% of baseline value		25% of baseline value	
GESI Result 2: More women, youth, and marginalized people perform effective leadership, decision making and advocacy																				
38	**GESI 2.1** Percent of leadership positions in USG-supported community management entities that are filled by a woman or member of a vulnerable group (**USAID PMP 1.3.2-1**)	%	Outcome	NA	Baseline and endline reports	Year 3 and 5	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	TBD (2016)					5% increase from baseline value				10% increase from baseline value		10% increase from baseline value	

S N	Indicator	Unit	Indicator Type (Output, Outcome, Impact, Context)	Data Disaggregation	Data Source/ Collection Method	Reporting Frequency	Geo-coded level (National, District, VDC, Ward)	Baseline[4] (& Year)	Year 1 T	Year 1 A	Year 2 T	Year 2 A	Year 3 T	Year 3 A	Year 4 T	Year 4 A	Year 5 T	Year 5 A	LOA T	LOA A
39	**GESI 2.2** Proportion of women and men (members of NRM groups) who believe that the gender roles have been changed as a result of USG assistance	%	Outcome	Sex, caste/ethnicity /age group	Baseline and endline reports/ perception survey	Year 3 and 5	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	TBD (2017)					15% increase from baseline value				25% increase from baseline value		25% increase from baseline value	
40	**GESI 2.3** Proportion of women and marginalized groups in NRM leadership positions perceiving they have been able to perform their roles effectively	%	Outcome	NA	Baseline and endline reports	Year 3 and 5	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	TBD (2017)					15% increase from baseline value				30% increase from baseline value		30% increase from baseline value	
GESI Result 3: More equitable access to and benefit sharing from natural resources for women and marginalized groups																				
41	**GESI 3.1** Benefits received by women and members of ethnic and marginalized groups from NRM and adaptation interventions	NRs. (million) Income/ Revenue	Outcome	Landscape	Hariyo Ban database and assessment reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	TBD (2017)	2		2.5		2.5		2		1.0		10	
		NRs. (million) allocated for women and marginalized groups	Outcome	Landscape	Hariyo Ban database and assessment reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	TBD (2017)	0.700		0.875		0.875		0.700		0.350		3.500	
Governance																				
Governance Result 1: Improved institutional capacity of user groups																				
42	**Gov 1.1** Percent of local organizations with improved capacity and/or performance scores (USAID PMP **1.3.1-2**)	%. of institutions (Number of institutions[21])	Outcome	NA	Hariyo Ban database, Baseline and endline reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	TBD (2017)			13% (50)		38% (150)		10% (40)				60% (240)	

[21] Out of 400 NRM groups, 60% of the groups will have improved capacity.

S N	Indicator	Unit	Indicator Type (Output, Outcome, Impact, Context)	Data Disaggregation	Data Source/ Collection Method	Reporting Frequency	Geo-coded level (National, District, VDC, Ward)	Baseline[4] (& Year)	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		LOA	
									T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
Governance Result 2: Improved capacity of user groups to leverage and mobilize resources																				
43	**Gov 2.1** Number LAPA groups able to leverage resources from other sources, including government agencies for CCA/DRR	Number LAPA groups	Outcome	NA	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	28 (2014-2016)	5		20		20		20		10		75[22]	
Governance Result 3: Improved technical capacity of user groups to advance local solutions on biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation issues																				
44	**Gov 3.1** Number of local organizations receiving U.S assistance engaged in implementing initiatives for local solutions	No. of institutions	Output	NA	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	Landscape, District, VDC, Working site	TBD (2017)	-		20		30		50				100	
Governance Result 4: Improved policy and enabling environment for biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation																				
45	**Gov 4.1** Number of policies/Regulations/Administrative Procedures in following stages of development: Stage 1: Analysis; Stage 2: Stakeholder consultation/public debate; Stage 3: Drafting or revision; Stage 4: Approval (legislative or regulatory); Stage 5: Full and effective implementation (**USAID PMP 2.4-2**)	No. of policies	Outcome	NA	Hariyo Ban database, GoN reports	Annual	NA	24 (2012-2016)[23]	1		2		3		2		2		10[24]	
46	**Gov 4.2/ DR.4.2-2** Number of civil	No. of organizati	Output	NA	Hariyo Ban database,	Annual	Landscape, District,	TBD (2017)	-		10		30		30		5		75	

[22] The figure might change based on new local body structure.

[23] This includes total number of policy supported in Hariyo Ban first phase under biodiversity conservation, sustainable landscape management and climate change adaptation.

[24] The LOA target does not include baseline value because some of the policies work will be continued in the second phase as well.

S N	Indicator	Unit	Indicator Type (Output, Outcome, Impact, Context)	Data Disaggregation	Data Source/ Collection Method	Reporting Frequency	Geo-coded level (National, District, VDC, Ward)	Baseline[4] (& Year)	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		LOA	
									T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
	society organizations (CSOs) receiving USG assistance engaged in advocacy interventions (**USAID PMP 1.3.1-1**)	ons			Reports		VDC, Working site													
47	**Gov 4.3** Number of public policies introduced, adopted, repealed, changed or implemented consistent with citizen input **[2.4.1-12, USAID PMP 1.4.1-1]**	No. of policies	Outcome	NA	Hariyo Ban database, Reports	Annual	NA	NA	1		3		2		2		2		8	

T= Target, A= Actual, LOA = Life of Activity

Annex 2: Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS)

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.1.1
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes-CHAL and TAL
Result 1.1: Threats to target species reduced
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved (USAID DO2, IR 2.3)
Activity Name: Species management, combating poaching and wildlife trafficking, habitat restoration, livelihoods improvement, human wildlife conflict reduction
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **1.1.1** Population size of key species (USAID PMP **2.3.3-1)**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: Yes   Indicator Type: Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Focal animal species include tiger, rhino, snow leopard, elephant and gharial while focal plant species include Champ and Bijaya Sal. Increase in population size of some focal species (e.g. gharial and elephant) may not always be possible due to limited space and habitat quality. For those species, efforts will be made to at least maintain the size of the current population.   Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]
Unit of Measure: Number of individuals of species
Disaggregated by: Species (Tiger, Rhino and Snow leopard)
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* This indicator helps to better understand the population trends of focal species, apply in species management, anti-poaching activities and human wildlife conflict management. It also provides the indication whether our conservation initiatives are adequate enough to address the threats to these species or if there should be additional interventions required to contribute for the conservation of the focal species.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Wildlife crime, trade and poaching control" implemented by "Wildlife trade monitoring unit WWF", "CBAPU strengthening and mobilization" implemented by consortium partners (WWF and NTNC) field offices in TAL and CHAL, "Habitat restoration and management" implemented by all consortium partners.
Data Source: Tiger census, Rhino count and Snow leopard monitoring reports; DNPWC
Method of Data Acquisition: Directly from Government reports

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Tiger: 2018
                                    Rhino: 2019/2020
                                    Snow leopard: 2021

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II MEL plan, Annual/Semi-annual reports, AIDTracker plus
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance: The data is based on the government records and do not have control over the data quality.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.1.1

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*: NA

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis *(optional)*: Trend analysis of population of the focal species

Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Graphical/Time series

Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*:   Biodiversity Advisor

Team Review *(optional)*: Immediately once the data is received, Core team together with representatives from GoN

BASELINE AND TARGETS

Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 198 Tiger: Census 2013*
        645 Rhino Count 2016
        Snow leopard monitoring 2017 (TBD)

Rationale for Targets *(optional): The targets are set in line with GoN targets. GoN has targeted to double the tiger population by 2022 (T×2 by 2022). Similarly, to support maintain the historic population of Rhino in the country, an ambitious target of 700 rhino population is set. Hariyo Ban has also set the target to increase at least 20 additional individuals of snow leopards due to its interventions, in addition to the baseline.*

Other Notes *(optional):*

GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION

Data Reporting Units: *National*

Baseline Units *(optional):* National

CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: NA

THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. PIRS Template: Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.1.2

Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal

Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes-CHAL and TAL

Result 1.1: Threats to target species reduced

Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved

Activity Name: Combating poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking

Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **1.1.2** Number of rhino and tiger poaching incidents recorded by USG supported programs (**USAID PMP 2.3.3-2)**

Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: Yes   Indicator Type: Outcome

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Concise Definition(s): Poaching is the illegal killing of wild animals. It is one of the biggest threats to focal species. Hariyo Ban II will focus more on curbing tiger and rhino poaching. Poaching is curbed with integrated efforts of strengthening security systems, mobilization of community based anti-poaching units, and involvement of police in wildlife crime control activities. Bilateral agreements with China and India have also contributed to reducing poaching activities.
Hariyo Ban will focus on community based anti-poaching activities, and identifying wildlife trade routes.
Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]

Unit of Measure: Number of poaching incidents

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.1.2
Disaggregated by: Species (Rhino and Tiger)
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) and CBAPU strengthening and mobilization", "capacity building of judiciaries, postal/custom authorities, wildlife crime investigation", "Real-time SMART patrolling of trade routes", implemented by all consortium partners, specifically by WWF & NTNC.
Data Source: GoN reports ((Department of Forests (DoF), Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC))
Method of Data Acquisition: Directly used from the GoN reports
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually each year (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II MEL Plan, Annual/Semi-annual reports, AIDTracker plus
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance: Non-linear relationship between rate of poaching and increased level of anti-poaching effort
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Graphical/Time series
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Biodiversity Advisor
Team Review *(optional)*: Immediately once the data is received, together with representatives from GoN
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): Tiger: 2016* *Rhino: 2016*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): After the continuous four years of zero poaching of Rhino, the target of zero incidence of poaching of Rhino has been set. Hariyo Ban II aims to support the replication of zero poaching of rhino success in tiger also.*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *National*
Baseline Units *(optional):* National
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.1.3
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes-CHAL and TAL

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.1.3

Result 1.1: Threats to target species reduced
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Formation, strengthening and mobilization of CBAPUs
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **1.1.3 Number of community based anti-poaching units (CBAPUs) formed and/or mobilized**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Output

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Communities are engaged through mobilization of CBAPUS to reduce threats to target species in coordination with GLAs, NGOs and CBOs.

- It is evident from experiences from phase I that successful management of protected areas and corridors depends upon cooperation and support of local people. The community based anti-poaching program has been found to be effective outside protected areas to reduce poaching of tigers, rhinos and other wildlife. The concept of formation and mobilization of CBAPUs involving local youths has evolved. However, to make them more effective, capacity building and institutional development is necessary. Formation is creation of new CBAPUs.
- Mobilization is activating/supporting/capacitating existing CBAPUs to fulfill their roles (information provision about illegal activities/overuse; patrolling; restoration; reduction of human-wildlife conflict; and/or rescue of orphan animals).

Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]
Unit of Measure: Number of CBAPUs
Disaggregated by: Newly formed and mobilized
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* Identify areas where further interventions are needed to increase monitoring coverage to reduce illegal wildlife trade and poaching

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "CBAPU formation and mobilization" implemented by WWF & NTNC.
Data Source: Hariyo Ban II Database
Method of Data Acquisition: Data collection through regular monitoring. Only CBAPUs which are supported financially by Hariyo Ban are counted. All new CBAPUs that are formed are also mobilized.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II database, MEL Plan, Annual/Semi-annual reports, AIDTracker plus

DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Once the assessment of CBAPU is completed, DQA of mobilization of CBAPUs will be conducted on a regular basis. (Planned for 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021).
Known Data Limitations and Significance: Does not measure effectiveness of CBAPUs
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: Trend analysis, location wise mobilization of CBAPU
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table/Time series

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.1.3
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Field staff of all consortium partners will provide the data and that will be reviewed by M&E persons of respective organization. Central M&E unit will finally bring it forward for team review.
Team Review *(optional)*: Every six months (during the reporting period); Hariyo Ban core team.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): June 2016 (201 CBAPUs formed and 351 mobilized)*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): To achieve the zero poaching of rhino and tiger and to minimize other incidents of wildlife crime, formation of additional 61 (total 262) CBAPUs is targeted. In addition, Hariyo Ban II will focus on mobilization of all the 412 CBAPUs (201 in year 1 and remaining 211 in year 2 and 3).*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.1.4
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes-CHAL and TAL
Result 1.1: Threats to target species reduced
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Formation, strengthening and mobilization of CBAPUs
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **1.1.4** Number of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance **(EG.10.2-6)**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: Yes   Indicator Type: Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): This indicator includes law enforcement personnel whose actions are likely to reduce the severity of a biodiversity threat or driver. It may include community members without law enforcement authority that support law enforcement actions as patrol participants. Examples of individuals receiving USG assistance that may count towards this indicator include but are not restricted to: police, park rangers, district prosecutors, customs agents, and members of a community based patrolling unit (CBAPU).

Improved conservation law enforcement practices include procedures, analyses, technologies, intelligence systems, or other means by which enforcement of laws that conserve biodiversity is expected or demonstrated to be more effective and/or efficient than the status quo. Practices include those intended to: better deter, detect or disrupt environmental crime; improve the quality, quantity or use of crime scene evidence; increase the frequency of arrest and prosecution; and increase the likelihood that penalties (fines or jail sentences) are appropriately severe and served in full. The number of people carrying out improved practices to reduce underlying consumer demand for illegally or unsustainably obtained natural resources |

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.1.4
should NOT be reported here. Verifying that improved practices are applied can be challenging. Official records and implementer observations are the best means of verification. Interview or survey instruments applied to law enforcement unit managers or community leaders may also be applied. Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]
Unit of Measure: Number of people involved
Disaggregated by: Sex, caste/ethnicity/age group
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* Identify areas where further interventions are needed to increase monitoring coverage to reduce illegal wildlife trade and poaching
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "CBAPU formation and mobilization" implemented by WWF & NTNC.
Data Source: Periodic reporting by CBAPUs, and field offices of consortium partners (WWF and NTNC)
Method of Data Acquisition: An assessment will be conducted to assess the total number of people mobilized through different institutions (e.g. CBAPU). A regular reporting mechanism will be on place to collect data from these institutions on the number of members who have participated to apply the improved conservation law enforcement practices.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II database, MEL Plan, Annual/Semi-annual reports, AIDTracker plus
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Once the assessment of CBAPU is completed, DQA of mobilization of CBAPUs will be conducted on a regular basis. (Planned for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021).
Known Data Limitations and Significance: Does not measure effectiveness of CBAPUs
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: Periodic analysis of number of people applying conservation law enforcement practices.
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table/Time series
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Field staff of all consortium partners will provide the data and that will be reviewed by M&E persons of respective organization. Central M&E unit will finally bring it forward for team review.
Team Review *(optional)*: Every six months (during the reporting period); Hariyo Ban core team.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): June 2016*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): To achieve the zero poaching of rhino and tiger and to minimize other incidents of wildlife crime, Hariyo Ban II will focus on mobilization of all the 412 CBAPUs (201 in the first year and remaining 211 in year 2 and 3). On an average 10 members per CBAPU will be engaged making a total of 4,120 people (CBAPU members) applying improved conservation law enforcement practices. In the first year, Hariyo Ban will mobilize a total of 2060 members from 206 CBAPUs. By third year, Hariyo Ban targets to mobilize all CBAPUs existing in our working areas (i.e. 4120) and continue to engage them*

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.1.4
till fifth year.
Other Notes *(optional):*

GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units *(optional):*

CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA

THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. PIRS Template: Version 1, 20 Feb 2017.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.1.5
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes-CHAL and TAL
Result 1.1: Threats to target species reduced
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Human wildlife conflict mitigation mechanism
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **1.1.5** Value of economic loss (in USD) due to incidents of human-wildlife conflict recorded by USG supported programs **(USAID PMP 2.3.3-3)**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: Yes   Indicator Type: Outcome

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) refers to interaction between wild animals and people and its negative impact on people or their resources, or wild animals or their habitat. It occurs when growing human populations overlap with wildlife territory, causing loss of wildlife habitat and/or animals, and/or adversely affecting resources, crops or property of local communities. In some instances the conflict causes loss of human life. HWC has emerged as a serious threat to conserve key species such as rhino, tiger and elephant. Economic loss includes crops and livestock, and property damage due to HWC. Value is originally measured in Nepalese Rupees (NRs) but is converted into US Dollars (USD) for the reporting purpose. Economic loss due to crop damage will be measured by undertaking field assessment in selected sites, and property damage will be assessed from selected sites from protected areas/buffer zone and village development committee data. Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]
Unit of Measure: USD
Disaggregated by: a)Value of economic loss due to crop damage, b) Value of economic loss due to property damage
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* This indicator can be used as a basis to understand if the economic damage has been minimized because of our interventions and to assess the effectiveness of our interventions to minimize HWC. Helps minimize the risk of retaliatory killing and build local stewardship in conserving important wildlife species and their habitats including critical corridors and wetlands.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Activities related to HWC management " implemented by NTNC and WWF.
Data Source: Assessment report

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.1.5
Method of Data Acquisition Assessment report/ valuation documents of economic loss from Park authorities
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Baseline (2017) and endline (2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Baseline and endline reports
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance: It only measures the value of economic damages caused by HWC, not if the community have received the relief fund.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: Site wise comparative analysis from baseline and endline.
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table/Time series
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Biodiversity Advisor together with Central M&E unit
Team Review *(optional)*: Once the data is received (after baseline and endline); Hariyo Ban Core team will jointly review
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017 (TBD)*
Rationale for Targets *(optional):* At least 50% reduction in value of economic loss due to incidents of HWC from the baseline is targeted in Hariyo Ban intervention sites. This is an estimated LOA target which could be reviewed after the baseline is created.
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.1.6
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes-CHAL and TAL
Result 1.1: Threats to target species reduced
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Preparation/revision of species conservation management/action plans
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **1.1.6** Number of protected area management plans revised to make climate smart
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Output

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.1.6		
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION		
Concise Definition(s): Hariyo Ban II will focus that all these plans supported for revisions are climate smart and have integrated the GESI provision in them. Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]		
Unit of Measure: Number of protected area (PA) management plans		
Disaggregated by: NA		
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* Identify areas where further interventions needed to increase monitoring coverage		
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID		
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Preparation/revision of PA management plans" implemented by WWF & NTNC.		
Data Source: Hariyo Ban II Database and reports		
Method of Data Acquisition: Data collection through regular monitoring. The document of PA management/action plans will be referred while keeping the data record.		
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)		
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR		
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*: Shant Raj Jnawali, COP*		
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II database, MEL Plan, Annual/Semi-annual reports, AIDTracker plus		
DATA QUALITY ISSUES		
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA		
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:		
Known Data Limitations and Significance: Limited to only Plans prepared/revised		
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*: NA*		
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING		
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA		
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table		
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Biodiversity Advisor		
Team Review *(optional)*: Every six months (during the reporting period); Hariyo Ban core team.		
BASELINE AND TARGETS		
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017*		
Rationale for Targets *(optional):* GoN will identify the Protected Area Management Plans that need revision and support to revise five plans including the management plan of Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve targeted in first year.		
Other Notes *(optional):*		
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION		
Data Reporting Units: *NA*		
Baseline Units *(optional):*		
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR		
Changes to Indicator: NA		
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.		

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.1.7

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.1.7

Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal

Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes-CHAL and TAL

Result 1.1: Threats to target species reduced

Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved

Activity Name: Human wildlife conflict mitigation and relief mechanism

Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **1.1.7 Percentage of project supported households that perceive that relief is paid in a timely manner**

Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Outcome

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Concise Definition(s): Project supported households (HHs) refer to HHs within the working site, receiving any kind of support from the program.
Relief:
Perception of HH that they receive the relief amount in timely manner:
Numerator: [Total Number of HHs (project supported) that perceive that relief amount is paid in timely manner] Denominator: [Total Number of HHs receiving project support interviewed]

Unit of Measure: % of HHs

Disaggregated by: Landscape

Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* Identify areas where people have positive perception towards receipt of relief amount timely and where there is not. This helps to focus our intervention in those areas where people who feel they are not paid the relief timely.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Support simplify HWC relief fund guidelines, support improving the relief fund mechanism, support institutions to ensure that relief is paid in timely manner" implemented by NTNC.

Data Source: Assessment report and Perception survey Database

Method of Data Acquisition: Perception survey in HWC sites and questionnaire survey at each project supported HHs

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Baseline (2017) and endline (2021)

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP

Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Baseline and endline reports.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA

Known Data Limitations and Significance: Simply based on individual perception, does not measure whether the relief has been provided to the right person or not.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA

Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table/Time series

Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Hariyo Ban Biodiversity Advisor together with M&E unit

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.1.7
Team Review *(optional)*: After the data are received (baseline and endline); Hariyo Ban core team.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017*
Rationale for Targets *(optional):* Baseline is yet to establish,50% is estimated LOA target, this might be revised based on baseline value.
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016.   **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.1.8
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes-CHAL and TAL
Result 1.1: Threats to target species reduced
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: HWC relief mechanism, livelihood support activities for conservation benefits
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **1.1.8 Percentage of people perceiving that they receive benefits from conservation activities**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Benefits received through activities related to conservation. This may include activities such as eco-tourism promotion, sustainable use of forest products, environment friendly energy use, compensation to wildlife victims etc.   Numerator: [Number of people perceiving that they receive benefits from conservation activities]   Denominator: [Total Number of people interviewed]
Unit of Measure: % of people
Disaggregated by: Landscape
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Support to simplify HWC relief fund guidelines, support to improve relief fund mechanism, ensure mechanisms to provide relief to the victims timely", implemented by WWF and NTNC and "conservation enterprises" implemented by all partners. In fact this includes myriads of conservation related interventions implemented in PAs, CAs and other areas.
Data Source: Baseline and endline
Method of Data Acquisition: Perception survey
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Baseline (2017) and endline (2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.1.8
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Baseline and endline Reports
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations and Significance:
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Time series
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Hariyo Ban Biodiversity Advisor together with M&E unit
Team Review *(optional)*: After the data are received (baseline and endline); Hariyo Ban core team.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017*
Rationale for Targets *(optional):* Baseline is yet to establish,50% is estimate LOA target, this might be revised based on baseline value.
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.2.1
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes-CHAL and TAL
Result 1.2: Threats to target landscapes reduced
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Sub watershed plan preparation, plan implementation through community mobilization
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **1.2.1 Number of sub-watershed plans prepared/revised and implemented**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): "HBP II has a river basin approach for reducing threats to landscape in CHAL. Critical watersheds at the landscape level, were identified and recommended by the CHAL rapid assessment. Watershed approach should consider slope, land use, water resource management, soil erosion, land cover, community participation in watershed management. The Program will support to prepare plans for the

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.2.1

critical watershed where plans are not in place and in cases where the plans are already in place, the Program will support to revise them as per the recent MOFSC guideline of watershed management. Hariyo Ban II will focus on implementation of these plans once they are in place.

Watershed management is a rational utilization of the land for optimum production with minimum hazard to natural resources. It essentially relates to soil and water conservation in the watershed, which means proper land use protecting against all forms of deterioration building and maintaining soil fertility, conserving water for farm use, proper management of local water for drainage, flood protection, sediment reduction and increasing productivity, from all kinds of land uses.

Integrated sub-watershed management planning is the process of creating and implementing plans and programs at sub-watershed level to sustain and enhance the natural heritage features and functions of a sub-watershed.

Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]

Unit of Measure: Number of plans

Disaggregated by: NA

Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* It is important to know number of plans developed and implemented to understand magnitude of interventions made.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Sub watershed plan preparation/revision, Plan implementation through community mobilization ,e.g. Forest plantation and restoration, river bank protection, landslide and gully treatment, conservation pond construction, HH level conservation farming, livestock management (stall feeding, grass/fodder plantation) etc., activities related to biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience building/adaptation." implemented by all consortium partners, specially CARE Nepal.

Data Source: Hariyo Ban II Database and reports

Method of Data Acquisition: Data collection through regular monitoring; outcome monitoring

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019)

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP

Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II database, MEL Plan, AIDTracker Plus, Annual/Semi-annual reports.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Annually (2017, 2018, 2019)

Known Data Limitations and Significance: Quality of implementation not measured

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis *(optional)*:

Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table

Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Biodiversity and Climate Change Adaptation Advisor

Team Review *(optional)*: Hariyo Ban core team in every six months

BASELINE AND TARGETS

Baseline Timeframe *(optional): June 2016*

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.2.1
Rationale for Targets *(optional): Based on the learning from the first phase, Hariyo Ban will support to prepare/revise and implement the sub-watershed management plans. The program will support to prepare 3 new plans, revise 4 plans; and provide financial resource to implement 7 plans.*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.2.2
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes-CHAL and TAL
Result 1.2: Threats to target landscapes reduced
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Integrated river basin management
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **1.2.2 Number of water source (perennial) conserved in 21 micro-watersheds**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): A micro-watershed comprising the catchment of a stream within a sub-watershed is the most appropriate management planning unit as it addresses the micro level planning related problems effectively. The water source protection refers to various structural and vegetative measures applied in the source and it's catchment of the water source and also distribution system for sustainability and proper utilization of the rural water source, such as springs, Kuwas, streams/water storages and supply systems and ponds. Objective of water source protection is to improve the quality and regime of water through soil conservation and watershed management. Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]
Unit of Measure: Number of catchment
Disaggregated by: Landscape, district, sub-watersheds
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* Measures of this indicator demonstrates progress towards increased water sources as well as water quality as a result of our interventions. This indicator is a reliable measure that demonstrates the magnitude of USG investments in ISWMPs and river basin functions.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Support the operationalization of river basin approach, prepare/revise and implement ISWMPs, promote upstream downstream linkage and integration of local

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.2.2
knowledge and solutions" implemented by all consortium partners.
Data Source: Assessment reports and database
Method of Data Acquisition: Assessment through sample survey of catchments
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Baseline (2017) and assessment during year 3 and 4 (2019 and 2020 respectively) .
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II MEL plan, AIDTracker Plus, Baseline and endline reports.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance:
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table/Time series
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: M&E Unit together with Biodiversity and Climate change adaptation advisor of the Program
Team Review *(optional)*: After the initial review; together with Hariyo Ban core team
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): Hariyo Ban II will support to implement 7 ISWMPs. We anticipate that at least one water source will be revived in each sub-watershed.*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.2.3
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes-CHAL and TAL
Result 1.2: Threats to target landscapes reduced
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Capacity building of NRM groups
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **1.2.3 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-4)**

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.2.3

Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: Yes	Indicator Type: Output

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Concise Definition(s):

Number of people who has successfully completed a training course. Successful completion requires that trainees meet the completion requirements of the structured training program as defined by the program offered.

Training courses are sessions in which participants are educated according to a defined curriculum and set learning objectives. The transfer of this knowledge, skills or aptitudes may occur through long-term academic programs, long-term or short-term technical courses, non-academic seminars, workshops, verifiable online courses, or courses in the field. Sessions that could be informative or educational, such as meetings, but do not have a defined curriculum or learning objectives are not counted as training.

Sustainable natural resources management is defined as managing natural resources in ways that maintain their long-term viability and preserve their potential to meet the needs of present and future generations.

Biodiversity conservation refers to direct and indirect actions (including sustainable natural resources management) with the goal of conserving biodiversity in ways that maintain their long-term viability and preserve their potential to meet the needs of present and future generations.

Support from the USG: This indicator counts training that were delivered in full or in part as a result of USG assistance. This assistance could include provision of funds to pay teachers, providing hosting facilities, transportation, specialized equipment/supplies, or other key contributions necessary to ensure training was delivered. This indicator does not automatically count any course for which the USG helped develop the curriculum, but rather focuses on delivery of courses that was made possible through full or partial funding from the USG.

Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]

Unit of Measure: Number of people
Disaggregated by: Sex, caste/ethnicity /age group
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* Measures of this indicator demonstrate progress towards sustainable natural resources governance and institutions, and can inform adaptive management of programs. This indicator is a reliable annual measure that demonstrates the magnitude of USG investments in biodiversity conservation and other natural resource sectors.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Trainings for capacity building of NRM groups on forest management, governance, community surveillance, gharial conservation, controlling pollution, forest operational plans preparation, watershed and soil conservation etc. This will also include the trainings conducted through **resource leverage** from Environment Friendly Local Governance (EFLG) and other environment focused programs" implemented by all consortium partners.
Data Source: Hariyo Ban II Database and reports
Method of Data Acquisition: Participants signed attendance sheets of the trainings
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II database, MEL plan, Annual/Semi-annual reports AIDTracker plus.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.2.3
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; DQA of respective partner organizations by central M&E unit.
Known Data Limitations and Significance: In the case of multiple training events, there is a possibility of double counting people trained, and the time extent per person may vary significantly. Attendance records may be incomplete or inaccurate, especially in the case of determining whether a participant completed an entire course. This indicator does not reflect the depth of skills and knowledge conveyed, or whether persons have developed the capacity to act, or taken direct action as a result of the training.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: Sex, caste ethnicity wise participants in training.
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Graphical representation of disaggregated by sex, caste/ethnicity of participants.
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data of trainings, if all of them meet the basic criteria of training.
Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Biodiversity Advisor will review the data, every six month during the semi-annual reporting.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): June 2016*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): To achieve the overall objective of improving conservation and management in TAL and CHAL, it is required that we impart knowledge and skill on different conservation measures to different stakeholders from district to community level. Hence, at least 20,000 persons will be trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation in Hariyo Ban II. As planned in the first year AWP, at least 500 will be trained during the first year.*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/10 Feb 2017   **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.2.3a
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes-CHAL and TAL
Result 1.2: Threats to target landscapes reduced
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: All activities related to biodiversity conservation
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **1.2.3a Number of people participating in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation**

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.2.3a	
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No	Indicator Type: Output

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Concise Definition(s): Biodiversity conservation related activities include a range of activities such as awareness activities, campaigns, restoration activities etc. Double counting is allowed. Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]	
Unit of Measure: Number of people	
Disaggregated by: Sex, caste/ethnicity /age group	
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* This indicator will be used to calculate total number of people in the project area benefitting from the climate change adaptation activities.	

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Awareness and capacity building activities in biodiversity conservation" implemented by all consortium partners.	
Data Source: Hariyo Ban II Database and reports	
Method of Data Acquisition: Participants signed sheet will be completed for each day of training/awareness event will be available. (this may not be applicable for campaigns).	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP	
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II database, MEL Plan, AIDTracker Plus, Annual/Semi-annual reports.	

DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; DQA of respective partner organizations by central M&E unit.	
Known Data Limitations and Significance:	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:*	

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis *(optional)*: Sex, caste ethnicity wise participants.	
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Graphical representation of disaggregated by sex, caste/ethnicity of participants.	
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.	
Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Biodiversity Advisor will review the data, every six month during the semi-annual reporting.	

BASELINE AND TARGETS	
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): June 2016*	
Rationale for Targets *(optional): To achieve the overall objective of improving conservation and management in TAL and CHAL, it is required that we aware and engage maximum stakeholders (from national to community level) on different conservation activities. Hence, at least 120,000 persons will participate in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation related activities in Hariyo Ban II.*	
Other Notes *(optional):*	

GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION	
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, Sub-basin, sub-watershed, District, VDC*	

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.2.3a
Baseline Units *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/10 Feb 2017   **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.2.4
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes-CHAL and TAL
Result 1.2: Threats to target landscapes reduced
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: CFOP renewal and implementation, Habitat improvement, Watershed management plan preparation and implementation, Plantation/regeneration
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **1.2.4 Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-2)**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: Yes   Indicator Type: Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s):   Biologically significant areas are areas that (a) have been identified as important for biodiversity through national, regional, or global priority-setting processes, or (b) areas where natural resource management (NRM) interventions have the intent to positively impact biodiversity in areas described in "(a)".   Improved natural resource management includes activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for one or more objectives, such as conserving biodiversity, maintaining ecosystems services, strengthening sustainable use of natural resources, mitigating climate change, and/or promoting community participation in NRM.   Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable NRM and biodiversity conservation, improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and biodiversity conservation, access to better information for decision-making, and/or adoption of sustainable NRM and biodiversity conservation practices.   An area is considered under "improved management" when any one of the following occurs: management planning and actions are informed by local site assessments, stakeholder participation and other best management practices occur; human and institutional capacity is developed; management plan actions are implemented; monitoring and evaluation is established or improved; adaptive management is demonstrated; or on-the-ground management impacts are demonstrated (e.g. illegal roads closed, snares removed, no-fishing zones demarcated).   If a biologically significant area reported as showing improved biophysical conditions (indicator EG10.2-1) is also under improved natural resource management, then the corresponding hectares can be reported under both indicators.   Higher = better

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.2.4
Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]
Unit of Measure: Hectares of land
Disaggregated by: Landscape
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* Measures of this indicator demonstrate progress towards sustainable natural resources governance and institutions, and can inform adaptive management of programs. This indicator is a reliable annual measure that demonstrates the magnitude of USG investments in biodiversity conservation and other natural resource sectors.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Habitat improvement including plantation and natural regeneration, CFOP renewal, areas covered by sub-watershed, protected area and forest management plans, invasive species management, grazing and fire control, areas with activities to increase ecosystem resilience to climate change, **areas under assessment and studies**, implementation areas within PAs and sub- river basins, forest areas where biogas installation reduces pressure, areas with community governance interventions, etc." implemented by all consortium partners.
Data Source: Hariyo Ban II Database and reports
Method of Data Acquisition: Data collection through regular monitoring
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II database, MEL plan, Annual/Semi-annual reports, AIDTracker plus.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2018 and 2019; DQA of respective partner organizations by central M&E unit.
Known Data Limitations and Significance: Does not mention the level/extent of improved conditions only that there was maintenance or improvement in a specified area
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*:
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.
Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Biodiversity Advisor will review the data, every six month during the semi-annual reporting.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): June 2016*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): Hariyo Ban II will work in TAL and CHAL with focus on the protected areas, critical corridors and sub-river basins which makes a total of 2,015,243 ha of total area of TAL and CHAL. Considering the intensity of activities in these areas, we have considered only 10% area of national parks in TAL, 15% area of the conservation areas and 8 blocks of Seti sub-river basin in CHAL, 100% area of the corridors and 100% area of Dhorpatan Hunting reserve, where we are supporting the preparation of management plan. Thus, a total of 500,000 ha is targeted to bring under improved natural resource management of which 29,000 ha is targeted in the first year through support of three different watershed management plans namely Pantura in Dadheldhura, Phusre in Kaski and Khageri in Chitwan.*

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.2.4
Other Notes *(optional):*

GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units *(optional):*

CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA

THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/10 Feb 2017 **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.2.5
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes-CHAL and TAL
Result 1.2: Threats to target landscapes reduced
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: CFOP renewal and implementation, Habitat improvement, Watershed management plan preparation and implementation, Plantation/regeneration
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **1.2.5 Number of hectares of biologically significant areas showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-1)**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: Yes   Indicator Type: Outcome

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Biologically significant areas are areas that (a) have been identified as important for biodiversity through national, regional, or global priority-setting processes, or (b) areas where sustainable natural resource management interventions have the intent to positively impact biodiversity in areas described in "(a)". Improved biophysical conditions are demonstrated where there is biophysical monitoring data showing improvement, stability if previously declining, measurable degradation avoided, or a slower rate of decline in one or more natural resources over time. If an area reported as under improved management (indicator EG.10.2-2) also shows improved biophysical conditions, then the corresponding hectares can be reported under both indicators. Higher = better Improved biophysical condition should be reported for activities where the USG supported program was plausibly linked to the improvements observed. Partners should articulate clearly, through a short narrative, (a) the logical sequence of events (theory of change) that link the USG supported interventions with the observed biophysical change, and (b) the milestones that are being used within the program to gauge success. Hectares reported may include sustained improvements in previously reported hectares and/or new, additional hectares. Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]
Unit of Measure: Hectares of land

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.2.5
Disaggregated by: Landscape
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* Measures of this indicator demonstrate the highest level of conservation effectiveness and can inform adaptive management of programs.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: " Plantation/regeneration, restoration, grassland wetland management, fireline construction, grazing control, flood plain restoration, power fence, interventions on micro watershed and implementation of adaptation plans with focus on improve biophysical condition" implemented by all consortium partners.
Data Source: Hariyo Ban II Database and reports
Method of Data Acquisition: Data collection through regular monitoring and/or separate assessments
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II database, MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Annual/Semi-annual reports.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2018 and 2019; DQA of respective partner organizations by central M&E unit.
Known Data Limitations and Significance: Some known data limitations when using this standard Indicator: (a) Precision - depends on the methods uses, such as whether sampling is representative of whole area of intervention. (b) Reliability - is strong but comparability across different sites and different resources (and in different ecological zones) is difficult. (c) Biophysical change may or may not be detectable on an annual basis or even within the project cycle. Stability where it didn't exist before is also within the definition of biophysical change. (d) Attribution to specific USG supported interventions can be challenging, therefore the need to provide narrative explaining causal effects. Does not mention the level/extent of improved conditions only that there was maintenance or improvement in a specified area.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: Activity and landscape wise comparative analysis
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Cumulative over time series
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.
Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Biodiversity Advisor will review the data, every six month during the semi-annual reporting.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): June 2016*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): The target is estimated based on learnings and methodology developed during the first phase for measuring this indicator value.*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.2.5
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/10 Feb 2017   **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.2.6
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes-CHAL and TAL
Result 1.2: Threats to target landscapes reduced
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: CFOP renewal and implementation
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **1.2.6 Number of community forest operation plans (CFOPs) supported for renewal and implementation**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Community Forest Operation Plans (CFOPs) are the plans prepared by registered community forestry user groups for the management and utilization of the forests handed over to local communities. CFOPs need to be prepared/amended incorporating mechanisms for controlling deforestation and forest degradation and enhancing forest carbon stocks. The CFUGs implement the prepared/amended plans after approval from the respective DFOs.   Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]
Unit of Measure: Number of CFOPs
Disaggregated by: Landscape
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional)*:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "CFOP renewal and implementation" implemented by all consortium partners.
Data Source: Hariyo Ban II Database and reports
Method of Data Acquisition: Data collection through regular monitoring.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II database, MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Annual/Semi-annual reports.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: DQA of respective partner organizations by central M&E unit at least once a year in 2018, 2019 and 2020.
Known Data Limitations and Significance:
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: Comparative analysis of number of CFOPs prepared and implemented.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.2.6
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table/Graphs
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.
Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Biodiversity Advisor will review the data, every six month during the semi-annual reporting.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): June 2016*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): Hariyo Ban has been supporting preparation and/or revision of community forest operation plans with provision of biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation. The program will continue support to prepare and/or renew the CFOPs along with support for implementation of these CFOPs. The program will support a total of 781 CFOPs with 300 new CFOPs preparation along with their implementation in Hariyo Ban II.*
Other Notes *(optional)*:
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units *(optional)*:
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. EG.10.2-5
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes-CHAL and TAL
Result 1.2: Threats to target landscapes reduced
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Policy support
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **EG.10.2-5 Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (USAID PMP 2.4.1-2)**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: Yes   Indicator Type: Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Policies, laws, and regulations include those developed and formally endorsed by governmental, non-governmental, civil society, and/or private sector stakeholders to address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental issues. However, if a measure is not yet adopted, it must at least be formally proposed within an official government process to be reported. Biodiversity conservation refers to direct and indirect actions (including sustainable natural resources management) with the goal of conserving biodiversity in ways that maintain their long-term viability and preserve their potential to meet the needs of present and future generations. "Officially proposed" means that a relevant government official or agency with decision-making authority has proposed the measure publicly. Each piece of legislation can be counted once as "proposed" and once

as "adopted," if applicable. The indicator narrative should include an explanation of when each measure is counted. "Adopted" means officially codified or enacted by the government entity with decision making authority in their legal, regulatory, or policy system.

Legal, regulatory and policy reform has a role to play by incentivizing investment in reducing threats to biodiversity or encouraging more environmentally sustainable behavior. Depending on the context, regulatory and policy reform might include: zoning regulations to prevent or control development impacting biologically significant areas, standards for improved infrastructure, policies to conserve or allocate natural resources more effectively, regulations to encourage the development of renewable energy sources, or trans-boundary agreements related to the use of shared natural resources, among many others.

Laws, policies, and regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes may be integrated in scope (e.g., at a certain spatial scale or political boundary such as municipal, state, or national), or may address certain relevant sectors such as water, marine resources, forests, wetlands, species, land use, pollution, air, agriculture, infrastructure and energy. For policies that may affect biodiversity indirectly, it is essential that the indicator narrative explains the connection.
For interpretation of this indicator, a qualitative description must be provided to explain what the number represents. Such explanation would answer questions like; What is the title of the measure? , At what stage is it? (e.g., officially proposed, adopted, or implemented?), How does the measure contribute to advancing biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes?, and What is/are the institution(s) that will be implementing and/or enforcing the measure, and at what scale (e.g., national, state, municipal, community)?

Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]

Unit of Measure: Number of policies

Disaggregated by: Stage of development (proposed/adopted/implemented)
Conservation law compliance category (wildlife trafficking/illegal logging and associated trade/illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing)

Conservation Compliance Law Disaggregate Definitions:
• Wildlife Trafficking: Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address terrestrial wildlife trafficking, which is the illegal taking, possession, transport, sale or export of wild animals or animal parts. For this indicator there may be overlap among the number laws, policies, or regulations that address illegal, unreported or unregulated fishing.
• Illegal Logging and associated trade: Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address illegal logging, which is the illegal taking, possession, transport, sale or export of trees or tree products, including trade in products containing illegally obtained wood or paper, as well as unlawful deforestation clear land for another use.
• Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) Fishing: Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, which is the illegal taking, possession, transport, sale or export of aquatic (marine or freshwater) wildlife or wildlife products, as well as failure of fishers to declare fishing catch ("unreported") and failure of governments to create and/or enforce fishing policies ("unregulated"). For this indicator there may be overlap among the number laws, policies, or regulations that address wildlife trafficking.

Note: For all Conservation Compliance Law disaggregates, illegal taking is defined as the harvest, collection or killing of an animal or plant in violation of national law or international conservation and management agreements. Taking is always illegal when the species has protected status in the country of origin. For species in which taking is regulated, it is illegal if done in violation to the corresponding regulation.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. EG.10.2-5

Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* An improved enabling environment through legal and policy reform is essential for ensuring that efforts and investments in biodiversity conservation have legal and strategic backing and institutional ownership.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards:

Data Source: Hariyo Ban II Database and reports

Method of Data Acquisition: Data collection through regular monitoring.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP

Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II database, MEL plan, Annual/Semi-annual reports, AIDTracker plus.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2018 and 2019; DQA of respective partner organizations by central M&E unit.

Known Data Limitations and Significance: Some known data limitations when using this standard Indicator; (a) Validity - If the intended result is an improved enabling environment, then the numbers of laws, policies, and regulations provides only a partial measure of success, given that effective implementation and enforcement are also critical. Laws, policies, and regulations may also not be well-designed or effective. Different scale strategies and plans have different scopes of impact. Narrative is critical for interpreting this indicator. (b) Timeliness - Preparatory studies and stakeholder relationship building may be required prior to proposal, adoption, or implementation of the measure. (c) Precision - This indicator does not capture progress made along the way in terms of convening stakeholders, gathering and disseminating scientific evidence, fomenting inter-sector collaboration, and evaluating enforcement. Narrative is critical for interpreting this indicator.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:*

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis *(optional)*:

Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table/Graphs

Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Biodiversity Advisor, Hariyo Ban Program

Team Review *(optional)*: Hariyo Ban core team, annually (2018, 2019 and 2020) during reporting.

BASELINE AND TARGETS

Baseline Timeframe *(optional): June 2016*

Rationale for Targets *(optional): In the first year, the program will identify the policy needs in consultation with GoN and CSOs and will support formulation and/or revision of at least 6 priority policies during the LOA.*

Other Notes *(optional):*

GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION

Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*

Baseline Units *(optional):*

CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: NA

THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/3 March 2017.
PIRS Template: Version 1, 3 March 2017.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.3.1
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes- CHAL and TAL
Result 1.3: Market-based livelihood alternatives developed and promoted
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Small, Medium and large conservation enterprises
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **1.3.1 Revenue generated from conservation friendly enterprises**

Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No	Indicator Type: Outcome

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s):

Small enterprise is family -based, they are generally operated from home. This enterprise has an adverse impact on the home environment, depending on the type of enterprise (e.g., vegetable farming, poultry, pig, goat raising, wool carding, furniture repairing, welding, electric wearing etc.). This is originated at home.
- Create part time employment
- Up to NRs. 200,000 investment (excluding land and Building)

Medium Enterprise

Medium enterprise is either individual or group based (NRM group or Cooperative). Enterprise are based on local human resource and raw material (Plantation and processing of High value crops, Non-timber products, Fish, Livestock).
- Create full time employment for 1 to 10 persons
- NRs. 200,000 to NRs. 2,500,000 investment (excluding land and Building)

Large Enterprise

Large enterprise is either in individual, group of individuals (Pvt. Ltd) or cooperative. This enterprise required higher level skills, external raw materials and equipment (Processing and manufacturing of the products and Tourism). This enterprise is legally registered.
- Create full time employment for more than 10 persons
- More than NRs. 2,500,000 investment

Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]

Unit of Measure: NRs.
Disaggregated by: Individual HH and Group level
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional): More revenue generated will be supportive to alternative livelihood and hence expected to contribute in reducing pressure from the forests/corridors.*

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Small and medium conservation enterprises, ecotourism" implemented by all consortium partners.
Data Source: Hariyo Ban II Database and reports
Method of Data Acquisition: Data collection through regular monitoring.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*: Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II database, MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Annual/Semi-annual reports.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2018 and 2019; DQA of respective partner organizations by central M&E unit.
Known Data Limitations and Significance:
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*: NA*

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: Comparative analysis of revenue generated by type of enterprise.
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table/Time series
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.
Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Livelihood Specialist, Hariyo Ban Program will review the data, every six month during the semi-annual reporting.

BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): An average of NRs. 168,270 will be generated from each enterprise annually, making a total of NRs 9,255,000 from 55 different enterprises planned throughout LOA. During the first year, the program will focus only on identification of target households and preparation of business plan . This will not lead to revenue generation.*
Other Notes *(optional):*

GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units *(optional):*

CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA

THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.3.2
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes- CHAL and TAL
Result 1.3: Market-based livelihood alternatives developed and promoted
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Small, medium and large conservation enterprises; microcredit; skill based training; agro-forestry; eco-tourism
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **1.3.2 Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-3)**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: **Yes**   Indicator Type: Outcome

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Number of people may be a direct count, or it may be determined by multiplying

number of households with improved economic benefits by the average number of people per household.

Improved economic benefits are positive changes in economic earnings or consumption due to sustainable management or conservation of natural resources, which can include wages, communal revenues, non-cash benefits, economic benefits from ecosystem services and reductions in the rate of loss of an economic benefit under threat.

Sustainable natural resources management is defined as managing natural resources in ways that maintain their long-term viability and preserve their potential to meet the needs of present and future generations.

Biodiversity conservation refers to direct and indirect actions (including sustainable natural resources management) with the goal of conserving biodiversity in ways that maintain their long-term viability and preserve their potential to meet the needs of present and future generations.

Higher = Better

Number is specific to each year, not cumulative

Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]

Unit of Measure: Number of people
Disaggregated by: Sex, caste/ethnicity /age group
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* This measure demonstrates project reach through conservation enterprises and may be reported in aggregate to US Congress or other stakeholders.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Small and medium conservation enterprises; skill based training; agro-forestry; eco-tourism." implemented by all consortium partners.
Data Source: Hariyo Ban II Database and reports
Method of Data Acquisition: Data collection through regular monitoring, Name list of people with their details and a signed copy will be available.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II database, MEL plan, Annual/Semi-annual reports, AIDTracker plus.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021; DQA of partner organizations; by central M&E unit.
Known Data Limitations and Significance: :   Number of people with improved economic benefits does not indicate the actual or relative size of the benefit, which may be a cash or non-cash benefit. Validity is good, integrity is high, reliability and timeliness are reasonable. Precision is variable across programs but should be consistent within programs. Attending a skill based training does not automatically lead to improved economic benefits; though this assumption is being made. Number of people with economic benefits does not indicate the actual or relative size of the benefit, which may be a

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.3.2
cash or non-cash benefit; nor does it take into account opportunity costs of foregone activities.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*:
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table/Time series
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.
Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Livelihood Specialist, Hariyo Ban Program will review the data, every six month during the semi-annual reporting.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): June 2016*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): During the first year, the program will focus only on identification of target households and preparation of business plan. This will not lead to improved economic benefits. While throughout the project period, the program will support at least 20 small enterprises (such as vegetable farming, fish farming, wool weaving etc.), 25 medium enterprises (such as block plantation of Coffee, Tea, Cardamom, Chiraito, Cinamomom, Broom grass, Bel, Sisnu powder, Bamboo, Dairy, Essential oil, Citrus, Sal Leaf plate etc.) and 10 ecotourism sites in Kaski, Gorkha, Syangja, Karnali, Kamdi Nayagaun, Rajahar, Madi, Durjung-chumchet areas. Similarly, the program will assist communities to invest the revolving funds created during the first phase for small enterprises. Apart from that, skill development training will be provided as required. Hence, a total of 30,000 people will have improved economic benefits from our support.*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/10 Feb 2017 **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.3.3
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes- CHAL and TAL
Result 1.3: Market-based livelihood alternatives developed and promoted
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Small, medium and large conservation enterprises; skill based training; agro-forestry; eco-tourism
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **1.3.3 Number of women entrepreneurs engaged in conservation friendly enterprises**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.3.3
Unit of Measure: Number of people
Disaggregated by: Caste/ethnicity, age group
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* This measure demonstrates project reach particularly to women, through conservation enterprises
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Small and medium conservation enterprises; skill based training; eco-tourism." implemented by all consortium partners.
Data Source: Hariyo Ban II Database and reports
Method of Data Acquisition: Data collection through regular monitoring
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II database, MEL plan, Annual/Semi-annual reports, AIDTracker plus.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2018, 2019 and 2020; DQA of partner organizations; by central M&E unit.
Known Data Limitations and Significance: The indicator measures only the number of women who have started as entrepreneur, it doesn't measure their continual engagement/intensity of engagement in the enterprise
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: analysis of enterprise wise women's engagement
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table/Time series
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.
Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Livelihood Specialist, Hariyo Ban Program will review the data, every six month during the semi-annual reporting.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): An average of 11 women entrepreneurs are expected to be engaged in each enterprise making a total of 605 women entrepreneurs during the LOA. During this first year, the program will focus only identification of target household and preparation of business plan for different enterprises.*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.3.4

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.3.4
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes-CHAL and TAL
Result 1.3: Market-based livelihood alternatives developed and promoted
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Skill based trainings
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **1.3.4 Proportion of skill based trainees employed**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): "Training is provided in various skills to promote employment of forest dependent PVSE and marginal farmers who are exerting unsustainable pressure on forests, in order to shift their livelihood dependency from forests to the service sector. This includes training to become ICS promoters; training in vocations such as electrical installation, plumbing, sanitation, mechanics, tailoring, and electronics; and training in the tourism sector such as housekeeping, cooking, and nature guiding."   Numerator: [Number of skill based trainees employed] Denominator: [Total Number of skill based trainees]
Unit of Measure: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Sex, caste/ethnicity /age group
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* This will be linked with the livelihoods improvement program. Increased skills acquired by these groups will increase their opportunities to earn additional income from the service sector or establish their own enterprise.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Skill based training" implemented by all consortium partners
Data Source: Assessment report
Method of Data Acquisition: Questionnaire survey with the skill based trainees
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Year 3 (2019) Year 5 (2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Assessment report, Hariyo Ban II MEL plan, Annual/Semi-annual reports, AIDTracker plus.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2018, 2019 and 2020; DQA of partner organizations; by central M&E unit.
Known Data Limitations and Significance: The indicator measures only the number of people who have started as entrepreneur, it doesn't measure their continual engagement/intensity of engagement in the enterprise.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:*
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table/Time series
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 1.3.4
initially review the data.
Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Livelihood Specialist, Hariyo Ban Program will review the data, every six month during the semi-annual reporting.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): Based on the results from the first phase, at least 60% of the skill based trainees would get employment opportunities.*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. GNDR-2
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes- CHAL and TAL
Result 1.3: Market-based livelihood alternatives developed and promoted
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Skill based trainings
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **GNDR-2 Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment)**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: Yes   Indicator Type: Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Productive economic resources include: assets - land, housing, businesses, livestock or financial assets such as savings; credit; wage or self-employment; and income.   Programs include: • micro, small, and medium enterprise programs; • workforce development programs that have job placement activities; • programs that build assets such as land redistribution or titling; housing titling; agricultural programs that provide assets such as livestock; or programs designed to help adolescent females and young women set up savings accounts. This indicator does NOT track access to services, such as business development services or stand-alone employment training (e.g., employment training that does not also include job placement following the training). The unit of measure will be a percentage expressed as a whole number. Numerator = Number of female program participants

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. GNDR-2

Denominator = Total number of male and female participants in the program

The resulting percentage should be expressed as a whole number. For example, if the number of females in the program (the numerator) divided by the total number of participants in the program (the denominator) yields a value of .16, the number 16 should be the reported result for this indicator. Values for this indicator can range from 0 to 100.

The numerator and denominator must also be reported as disaggregates.

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Disaggregated by: Sex, caste/ethnicity /age group

Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* Information generated by this indicator will be used to monitor and report on achievements linked to broader outcomes of gender equality and female empowerment and will be used for planning and reporting purposes.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards:

Data Source: Assessment report

Method of Data Acquisition: Questionnaire survey with the skill based trainees

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Year 3 (2019) Year 5 (2021)

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP

Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Assessment report, Hariyo Ban II MEL plan, Annual/Semi-annual reports, AIDTracker plus.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

Known Data Limitations and Significance: The indicator measures only the number of people who have started as entrepreneur, it doesn't measure their continual engagement/intensity of engagement in the enterprise.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis *(optional)*:

Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table/Time series

Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.

Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Livelihood Specialist, Hariyo Ban Program will review the data, every six month during the semi-annual reporting.

BASELINE AND TARGETS

Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017*

Rationale for Targets *(optional): Since this indicator is calculated from three other indicators (1.3.2, 1.3.3 and 1.3.4), the target of this indicator will depend upon the respective indicators and will be decided from second year plan.*

Other Notes *(optional):*

GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION

Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*

Baseline Units *(optional):*

CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: NA

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. GNDR-2
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/ 3 March 2017. PIRS Template: Version 1, 3 March 2017.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.1.1
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 2: Reduce climate change vulnerability in CHAL and TAL
Result 2.1: Participatory Climate Change Vulnerability reduction integrated into local, district and national process
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Vulnerability assessment at sub-basin, sub-watershed, district and VDC level
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **2.1.1 Number of vulnerability assessments conducted at sub-basin, sub-watershed, rural municipality level**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Output

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Where existing vulnerability assessments carried out under national or donor processes are not sufficient for developing and implementing an adaptation program, vulnerability assessment should be conducted at sub-basin, sub-watershed, district and VDC level using best practices, at a relevant temporal and spatial scale for the envisioned program, and involving key stakeholders. Best practices include the participatory identification of priority climate-sensitive sectors, livelihoods or systems; identification of priority populations and regions; assessment of anticipated climate and non-climate stresses; estimates of potential impacts; and assessment of exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity of the system to climate stresses. Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]
Unit of Measure: Number of Vulnerability Assessments
Disaggregated by: Landscape
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* This will be used in preparation of adaptation plans

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Vulnerability Assessments for the preparation on new Local adaptation plans of action (LAPAs) and integrated sub-watershed management plans (ISWMPs) integrating adaptation activities" will be conducted by all consortium partners, especially CARE Nepal.
Data Source: Hariyo Ban II Database and reports
Method of Data Acquisition: Data collection through regular monitoring
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II database, MEL Plan, Annual/Semi-annual reports, AIDTracker plus.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2017, 2018, 2019and 2020; DQA respective partners by central M&E unit
Known Data Limitations and Significance: Precision- This indictor does not indicate effectiveness, only

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.1.1
engagement and coverage, Narrative description is important.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional): NA
Presentation of Data (optional): Table/Time series
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.
Team Review (optional): Central M&E unit together with Climate change adaptation Advisor, Hariyo Ban Program will review the data, every six month during the semi-annual reporting.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional): June 2016
Rationale for Targets (optional): Vulnerability assessment will be conducted during the preparation of LAPA, ISWMP, protected area management plans and upscaling and review of existing LAPA as per local level restructuring by GoN. Thereby, a total of 22 vulnerability assessments will be conducted during Hariyo Ban II, of which 4 will be conducted in year 1.
Other Notes (optional):
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: Landscape, corridor, sub-basin, sub-watershed, district and VDC
Baseline Units (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.1.2
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 2: Reduce climate change vulnerability in CHAL and TAL
Result 2.1: Participatory Climate Change Vulnerability reduction integrated into local, district and national process
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements (be specific): Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Awareness and capacity building activities in climate change issues and preparation and implementation of adaptation plans and CFOPs renewal/implementation
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **2.1.2 Number of LAPAs prepared and/or implemented**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Along with Vulnerability assessments, some new Local adaptation plans of action (LAPAs) and integrated sub-watershed management plans (ISWMPs) integrating adaptation activities will be prepared. LAPAs prepared in VDC or municipality level and ISWMPs prepared in sub-watershed level. All adaptation plans are guided by the National Framework for Local Adaptation Plans for Action (LAPA, 2011) and National Adaptation Programme for Action (NAPA, 2010). Whereas ISWMPs will be guided by sub-watershed management planning guideline 2016. Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]
Unit of Measure: Number of LAPAs/ISWMPs

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.1.2
Disaggregated by: Landscape
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* This indicator will be used to track to what extent integration with DRR efforts required.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Preparation and or implementation of LAPAs" implemented by all consortium partners.
Data Source: Hariyo Ban II Database and reports
Method of Data Acquisition: Data collection by regular monitoring
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II database, MEL PLAN, Annual/Semi-annual reports, AIDTracker plus.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance: Precision- This indictor does not indicate effectiveness of LAPAs prepared/implemented.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table/Time series
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.
Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Climate change adaptation Advisor, Hariyo Ban Program will review the data, every six month during the semi-annual reporting.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): June 2016*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): Hariyo Ban II will focus on implementation of the LAPAs prepared during the first phase. Depending upon the need and considering restructuring by GoN, 5 new LAPAs are proposed to prepare. Out of 90 LAPAs prepared during the Hariyo Ban first phase, 78 fall under Hariyo Ban II focus area that the program has planned to provide support for implementation . But, due to recent local level restructuring by GoN, these VDCs whose LAPAs are prepared are merged, which may substantially decrease the number of LAPAs that we will provide support for implementation. Hence we may need to review this target.*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.1.3

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.1.3

Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal

Objective 2: Reduce climate change vulnerability in CHAL and TAL

Result 2.1: Participatory Climate Change Vulnerability reduction integrated into local, district and national process

Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved

Activity Name: Implementation of adaptation plans in collaboration with EFLG

Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **2.1.3 Number of climate change adaptation plans being implemented in collaboration with EFLG Committees at different levels**

Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No	Indicator Type: Outcome

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Concise Definition(s): Hariyo Ban II has plan to work in collaboration with the EFLG Coordination Committees at relevant VDC, municipality and district levels while developing and implementing LAPAs, and mainstreaming CCA and DRR into local development. The program aims to share the provisions of the EFLG Framework with relevant stakeholders and encourage them to incorporate provisions into these local CCA and DRR plans and leverage EFLG grants through DDCs, VDCs and Municipalities for their implementation.
Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]

Unit of Measure: Number of CAPAs/LAPAs

Disaggregated by: Landscape

Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* This indicator will be used to track collaboration efforts required to sustain the plan in long run.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Implementation of adaptation plans in collaboration with EFLG" implemented by all consortium partners.

Data Source: Hariyo Ban database, Reports

Method of Data Acquisition: Regular monitoring

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP

Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Baseline and endline reports

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA

Known Data Limitations and Significance:

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA

Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table/Time series

Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.

Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Climate change adaptation Advisor and core

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.1.3
team of Hariyo Ban Program will review the data, every six month during the semi-annual reporting.

BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): In the first year, the program will focus on increasing coordination and collaboration with EFLG Program.* *Focusing on the EFLGP implementing districts within Hariyo Ban working areas, the program has targeted to support implementation of 33 LAPAs in collaboration with EFLG program. But, due to recent local level restructuring by GoN, these VDCs where EFLGP is implementing are merged , which may substantially decrease the number of LAPAs that we will implement in collaboration.* *Hence we may need to review this target.*
Other Notes *(optional):*

GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units *(optional):*

CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA

THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.1.4
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 2: Reduce climate change vulnerability in CHAL and TAL
Result 2.1: Participatory Climate Change Vulnerability reduction integrated into local, district and national process
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Awareness on CCA, DRR and EFLG provisions to local bodies and communities
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **2.1.4 Number of local bodies (DDC, Municipality and VDC) and PA authority incorporating climate change adaptation, DRR and/or EFLG provisions in their plans**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Outcome

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Hariyo Ban II has plan to work with District Development Committees, Municipalities, VDCs and Protected Area (PA) authorities to incorporate CCA, DRR and EFLG provisions in their plans. This will be carried out by integrating CCA, DRR and EFLG provisions and mainstreaming in the planning process. Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]
Unit of Measure: Number of Local bodies, Pas
Disaggregated by: Landscape
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* This indicator will be used to track collaboration efforts required to sustain the plan in long run.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Awareness on CCA, DRR and EFLG provisions to local bodies and communities" implemented by all consortium partners.
Data Source: Hariyo Ban database, Reports

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.1.4
Method of Data Acquisition: Regular monitoring
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Baseline and endline reports
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance: Precision- This indictor only measures if the plans are incorporated but does not indicate whether the incorporated plans are implemented or not.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table/Time series
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.
Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Climate change adaptation Advisor and core team of Hariyo Ban Program will review the data, every six month during the semi-annual reporting.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): One plan on integrating CCA/DRR and /or EFLG provision is planned in the first year in either of Chitwan, Tanahu or Kaski district.* *About 40% (31) of the local bodies where LAPAs will be implemented, are anticipated to incorporate CCA,DRR and/or EFLG provisions in their plans. But, due to recent local level restructuring by GoN, these local bodies are merged , which may substantially decrease the number of local bodies that will incorporate CCA,DRR and/or EFLG provisions in their plans. Hence we may need to review this target.*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, Municipality/VDC*
Baseline Units *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. EG.11-3
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 2: Reduce climate change vulnerability in CHAL and TAL
Result 2.3: Climate-related risks to people and ecosystems reduced through disaster risk reduction and management efforts
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. EG.11-3

Activity Name: Policy advocacy

Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **EG.11-3 Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing climate change adaptation formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance (USAID PMP 2.4.1-3)**

Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: Yes	Indicator Type: Output

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Concise Definition(s): Climate change adaptation is increasing the resilience of natural or human systems (e.g. people, places, ecosystems or livelihoods) to actual or expected impacts of climate change, including through improved use of information, planning and action.

Laws, policies, plans, strategies, regulations, or standards considered under this indicator are measures developed to address climate change adaptation.

Plans or strategies, such as National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), national adaptation plans (NAPs), stakeholder engagement strategies, and other nationally significant measures may be reported under this indicator. Nationally significant measures may include sector specific or provincial plans, strategies, policies, or industrial standards which, if successfully implemented, could have a significant impact on the country's resilience to climate change.

"Formally proposed" means that a relevant government official or agency, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority has proposed the measure, according to established procedures, preferably publicly when this is appropriate to the given context.

"Adopted" means officially codified or enacted by a government, organization, or non-governmental entity with decision-making authority in its respective legal, regulatory, policy, or non-governmental system.

"Implemented" means that a measure is in force or being executed in the intended geographic locations and at the intended administrative levels.

If a measure is not yet adopted, it must at least be formally proposed within an official process to be reported.
Each measure can be counted once as "proposed," once as "adopted," and once as "implemented," if applicable, within the same reporting period or across multiple reporting periods. The indicator narrative should include an explanation of when each measure is being reported.

Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]

Unit of Measure: Number of plans

Disaggregated by: Stages of policy and national/sub-national/regional level.

Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* This indicator is used to track national and subnational legal, regulatory, and policy progress in climate change adaptation, which supports the adaptation strategic objective of the Global Climate Change Initiative.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards:

Data Source: Hariyo Ban database, Reports

Method of Data Acquisition: Regular monitoring

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. EG.11-3
(2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Annual/Semi-annual reports.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance:
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Climate change adaptation Advisor together with Governance Specialist
Team Review *(optional)*: Hariyo Ban core team, in every six months- during reporting
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): During the first year, program will support National Adaptation Plan (NAP) formulation process. Based on the plan, further policy/guidelines will be decided, where we can give our input. Hariyo Ban will however engage and support in any climate change related policies as and when required.*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/3 March 2017. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 3 March 2017.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.2.1
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 2: Reduce climate change vulnerability in CHAL and TAL
Result 2.2: Community Readiness to adapt and benefit from climate change increased
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Trainings on climate change adaptation
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **2.2.1 Number of people trained in climate change adaptation supported by USG assistance (EG.11-1)**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: Yes   Indicator Type: Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Climate change adaptation is increasing the resilience of natural or human

systems (e.g. people, places, ecosystems or livelihoods) to actual or expected impacts of climate change, including through improved use of information, planning and action.

Training is defined as a learning activity involving; 1) a setting intended for teaching or transferring knowledge, skills or approaches; 2) a formally designated instructor(s) or lead persons(s); 3) a defined curriculum, learning objectives or outcomes.

Training can include long-term academic degree programs, short –or long-term mon-technical courses in academic or in other setting seminars, workshops, conferences, on-the-job learning experiences, observational study tours, distance learning, or similar activities as long as it includes the three elements above.

Coaching and mentoring, meetings or other efforts that could have educational value but not have a defined curriculum or objectives are generally not considered to be training unless they meet the three definitional standards for training identified above.

Only people who complete the training course are counted for this indicator. People who attend multiple, non-duplicative training may be counted once for each training they completed in the reporting period.

This indicator focuses on the delivery of trainings that was made possible through full or partial funding from the USG. This may include the provision of funds to pay instructors or lead persons, providing hosting facilities or other key contributions necessary to ensure the delivery of the training. This indicator does not include courses for which the USG only helped develop the curriculum. USG staff and implementers should not be included in the calculation of people trained.

Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]

Unit of Measure: Number of people
Disaggregated by: Sex, caste/ethnicity /age group
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* It will be used to measure the number of people with enhanced capacity to understand CC issues. This will help indicate achievements, and gaps in capacity enhancement for future action.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Train government and civil society representatives on climate change issues and gender-equitable and socially inclusive adaptation practices (TOT), Climate sensitization, Training on adaptation plan preparation and/or implementation." implemented by all consortium partners.
Data Source: Hariyo Ban II Database and reports
Method of Data Acquisition: Participants signed sheet will be completed for each day of training event.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II database, MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Annual/Semi-annual reports.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance: Does not measure the effectiveness of the capacity building

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.2.1
or how it is applied
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table/Time series
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.
Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Climate change adaptation Advisor will review the data, every six month during the semi-annual reporting.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): June 2016*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): To achieve the overall objective of reducing climate change vulnerability in TAL and CHAL, it is required that we impart knowledge and skill on different climate change adaptation and mitigation measures to relevant stakeholders from district to community level. Hence at least 11,260 persons will be trained in climate change adaptation, of which at least 930 will be trained in the first year of the program, as planned in first AWP .*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, Sub-basin, sub-watershed, District, VDC*
Baseline Units *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/10 Feb 2017   **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.2.2
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 2: Reduce climate change vulnerability in CHAL and TAL
Result 2.2: Community Readiness to adapt and benefit from climate change increased
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Trainings on climate change adaptation
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **2.2.2 Number of people participating in climate change adaptation activities**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Output
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Climate change adaptation related activities include a range of activities such as awareness activities, campaigns, implementation of the adaptation plans etc. Double counting is allowed. Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]
Unit of Measure: Number of people
Disaggregated by: Sex, caste/ethnicity /age group
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* This indicator will be used to calculate total number of people in the project area benefitting from the climate change adaptation activities.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.2.2
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Awareness and capacity building activities in climate change adaptation and or mitigation" implemented by all consortium partners.
Data Source: Hariyo Ban II Database and reports
Method of Data Acquisition: Participants signed sheet will be completed for each day of training/awareness event will be available.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II database, MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Annual/Semi-annual reports.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance: Does not measure whether activity leads to increased resilience/ climate adaptation.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table/Time series
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.
Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Climate change adaptation Advisor will review the data, every six month during the semi-annual reporting.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): June 2016*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): To achieve the overall objective of reducing climate change vulnerability in TAL and CHAL, it is required that we aware and engage maximum stakeholders (from national to community level) on different climate change adaptation activities. Based on our experience from Hariyo Ban first phase, 150,000 persons are targeted to participate in climate change adaptation activities through different orientation programs, preparation of plans and engagement in adaptation plans implementation.*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, Sub-basin, sub-watershed, District, VDC*
Baseline Units *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.2.3
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 2: Reduce climate change vulnerability in CHAL and TAL

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.2.3

Result 2.2: Community Readiness to adapt and benefit from climate change increased

Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved

Activity Name: Awareness and capacity building activities in climate change issues and preparation and implementation of adaptation plans and CFOPs renewal/implementation

Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **2.2.3 Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by USG assistance (EG.11-2)**

Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: Yes	Indicator Type: Outcome

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Concise Definition(s): Institutions with improved (i.e. better, additional, or greater) capacity to assess or address climate change risks are institutions that have new or increased ability to use approaches, processes, strategies, or methodologies to adapt to climate change.

The effects of climate change may occur suddenly or gradually, and can include floods, droughts, storms, landslides, salinization, sea level rise, desertification, heat or cold waves and biodiversity loss, among other effects.

Relevant institutions may include national, subnational, or regional government institutions (such as ministries, departments, or commissions), private sector entities, local civil society organizations (such as women's groups or farmers' cooperatives), and trade unions, among other governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector institutions.

Indications of increased institutional capacity to assess or address climate change risks include, but are not limited to:
• Using climate change data, information or analysis to inform decisions and actions
• Improving administrative or organizational capacity of climate-change focused institutions
• Devoting greater resources to climate change adaptation planning and action (e.g., human, financial, equipment)
• Improved access to equipment or data
• Engaging stakeholders and building networks related to climate change adaptation objectives
• Building in-house technical expertise

This indicator measures both improvements in capacity to address climate change in institutions that do not focus exclusively on climate change as well as general institutional capacity improvements in climate institutions.

An institution can be reported as having its capacity improved in multiple years if it achieves meaningful improvement in each of the years it is reported. However, each institution should only be reported once per fiscal year. Implementing partners may support improved institutional capacity by engaging with institutions through a variety of methods and over varying timeframes. Implementers may be asked to provide supporting documentation as requested in the Data Source Section.

Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]

Unit of Measure: Number of institutions

Disaggregated by: Adaptation capabilities and General climate change capabilities

Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* This indicator will be used to track to what extent institutional capacity building enables successful climate change programs, and to indicate the coverage of Global Climate Change (GCC) efforts.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.2.3
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Awareness and capacity building activities in climate change issues Preparation and implementation of adaptation plans at institution level, CFUGs which perform CFOPs renewal and implementation and CAPA committee implementing CAPA" implemented by all consortium partners.
Data Source: Hariyo Ban II Database and reports The following information will be requested for each institution counted toward this result: 1) the name of the institution; 2) the established need for and type of additional capacity being targeted; 3) the nature and extent of the interventions utilized to improve capacity; and 4) a summation of the nature of the improved capacity for the institution(s) as a result of the specific approaches to address climate change issues.
Method of Data Acquisition: Partners reporting on the Hariyo Ban database
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II database, MEL plan, Annual/Semi-annual reports, AIDTracker plus.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance: Precision- This indictor does not indicate effectiveness, only engagement and coverage, Narrative description is important.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table/Time series
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.
Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Climate change adaptation Advisor will review the data, every six month during the semi-annual reporting.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): June 2016*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): Hariyo Ban will closely work with different community based institutions, support to improve their capacity to access or address vulnerabilities to climate change risks. Some of the identified institutions that the program will be working with include: NRM groups, cooperatives, CDMC/NCDMC, DDRC/DEOC etc. Considering the time limit, in the first year, the program will work to increase the capacity of at least 24 institutions and will gradually reach at least 202 such institutions thorough out LOA.*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/10 Feb 2017

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.2.4
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 2: Reduce climate change vulnerability in CHAL and TAL
Result 2.2: Community Readiness to adapt and benefit from climate change increased
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Awareness and capacity building activities in climate change issues and preparation and implementation of adaptation plans
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **2.2.4 Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance (EG.11-6)**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: Yes   Indicator Type: Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Climate information is important in the identification, assessment, and management of climate risks to improve resilience. Climate information may include, but is not limited to: (1) data such as monitored weather or climate projections (e.g., anticipated temperature, precipitation and sea level rise under future scenarios), and (2) the outputs of climate impact assessments, for example, the consequences of increased temperatures on crops, changes in stream flow due to precipitation shifts, or the number of people likely to be affected by future storm surges. Any adjustment or new approach to the management of resources or implementation of actions that responds to climate change risks and increases resilience should be considered under this indicator. Using climate information or implementing risk-reducing practices does not always involve expenditure of funds. For instance, a farmer may choose to harvest a crop earlier or plant a different crop due to a climate-related forecast. Climate information can serve a variety of sectors such as agriculture, livestock, health, or natural resource or urban management. Using climate information may include, but is not limited to, conducting vulnerability assessments, creating plans or strategies for adaptation or resilience based on projected climate impacts, or selecting risk-reducing or resilience-improving actions to implement. Examples of risk-reducing actions may include, but are not limited to: • In the agriculture sector, actions may include changing the exposure or sensitivity of crops, better soil management, changing grazing practices, applying new technologies like improved seeds or irrigation methods, diversifying into different income-generating activities, using crops that are less susceptible to drought, salt and variability, or any other practices or actions that aim to increase predictability or productivity of agriculture under anticipated climate variability and change. • In the water sector, actions may aim to improve water quality, supply, and efficient use under anticipated climate variability and change. • In the health sector, actions may aim to prevent or control disease incidence and outcomes under anticipated climate variability and change outcomes. • In Disaster Risk Reduction, actions may aim to reduce the negative impacts of extreme events

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.2.4

associated with climate variability and change.

• In urban areas, actions may aim to improve the resilience of urban areas, populations, and infrastructure under anticipated climate variability and change.

Reporting under this indicator is not limited to the above sectors. Any individuals using climate information or implementing actions that respond to climate change risks and increase resilience with USG support should be considered under this indicator.

Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]

Unit of Measure: Number of people/ Stakeholders, as defined by the project (e.g., individuals, decision-makers, or organizations).
Disaggregated by: Sex, caste/ethnicity and age group
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* These results will help to estimate the coverage and effectiveness of USAID's portfolio.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Awareness and capacity building activities in climate change issues Preparation and implementation of adaptation plans." implemented by all consortium partners.
Data Source: Hariyo Ban II Database and reports
Method of Data Acquisition: Participants signed sheet will be completed for each day of training/awareness event, copies of adaptation plans will be available.
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II database, MEL plan, AIDTracker Plus, Annual/Semi-annual reports.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance:
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table/Time series
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.
Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Climate change adaptation Advisor will review the data, every six month during the semi-annual reporting.

BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): June 2016*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): Since Hariyo Ban first phase, we have been supporting the implementation of adaptation plans to ensure the implementation of risk reducing actions and improve resilience to climate change. Hariyo Ban II will also promote and motivate the use of climate information. Altogether, the program has targeted to reach at least 100,000 people who will be either using climate information or implement risk-reducing actions. Considering the limited time in the first year, the program has planned to reach at least 2,400 people.*

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.2.4
Other Notes *(optional)*:
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units *(optional)*:
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/10 Feb 2017 **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.2.5
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 2: Reduce climate change vulnerability in CHAL and TAL
Result 2.2: Community Readiness to adapt and benefit from climate change increased
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Implementation of adaptation plans addressing differential impacts
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **2.2.5 Adaptation plans that are implementing measures to address differential impacts of climate change and DRR on women and vulnerable communities/people**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Climate change does not impact all people within a community in the same way. As vulnerability is understood as a function of exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity, there is differential impact of climate change in terms of their exposure sensitivity and adaptive capacity across gender, class, caste and ethnicity. Adaptation plans (LAPA, CAPA) or adaptation integrated ISWMPs which include measures to address differential impacts of climate change on women and vulnerable communities/people will be prepared and implemented. Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]
Unit of Measure: Number of adaptation plans
Disaggregated by: NA
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Implementation of adaptation plans addressing differential impacts." implemented by all consortium partners.
Data Source: Hariyo Ban database, Reports
Method of Data Acquisition: Regular monitoring
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*: Shant Raj Jnawali, COP*
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Baseline and endline reports.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.2.5
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance:
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: NA

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis (optional): NA
Presentation of Data (optional): Table/Time series
Initial Review Conducted by (optional): Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.
Team Review (optional): Central M&E unit together with Climate change adaptation Advisor and Hariyo Ban core team will review the data, every six month during the semi-annual reporting.

BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe (optional): 2017
Rationale for Targets (optional): *Nearly 40% (30) of the LAPAs planned for implementation, are anticipated to implement measures to address differential impacts of climate change and disaster on women and vulnerable communities, on a pilot basis. But, due to recent local level restructuring by GoN, these LAPAs will be merged/upscaled , which may reduce the number of LAPAs that implement measures to address differential impacts of climate change and disaster on women and vulnerable communities. In the first year, we will be only identifying the LAPAs for implementing measures to address differential impacts. Hence, we may need to review this target.*
Other Notes (optional):

GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units (optional):

CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA

THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. PIRS Template: Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.2.6
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 2: Reduce climate change vulnerability in CHAL and TAL
Result 2.2: Community Readiness to adapt and benefit from climate change increased
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements (be specific): Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Implementation of adaptation plans addressing differential impacts
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **2.2.6 Number of institutions established and operational at sub basin, sub-watershed and micro watershed level**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Outcome

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Government of Nepal promotes linkage between micro-watershed management committees, sub-watershed management committees and sub-basin committee within the sub-basin based on common/pertinent issues amongst upstream and downstream communities. This demands establishment of institutions at sub basin, sub- watershed and micro watershed level and support them to become operational. Hariyo Ban II will support this activity

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.2.6
Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]
Unit of Measure: Number of adaptation plans
Disaggregated by:
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* This indicator helps to understand the institutionalization of watershed/micro watersheds in order to be sure about the sustainability of the structures in future.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Establishment of institutions at sub watershed and micro watershed level and their operationalization" implemented by all consortium partners.
Data Source: Hariyo Ban II database
Method of Data Acquisition: Data collection through regular monitoring
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Annual/Semi-annual reports.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance: It only measures the institutions that are established and operationalized, but doesn't measure their effectiveness.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table/Time series
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.
Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Climate change adaptation Advisor will review the data, every six month during the semi-annual reporting.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): As the program has planned to support implementation of 7 sub-watershed management plans, one institution per sub-watershed will be established and strengthened. Since the smallest unit of sub-watershed is micro-watershed, at least one institution in priority micro-watershed will also be established and strengthened. This will make a total of 14 different institutions at sub-watershed and micro-watershed levels throughout LOA. The program will support 3 such institutions in Tallo Harpan, Kyangdi and Phusre khola sub watersheds of the Seti sub-river basin*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, sub basin, sub-watershed, micro watershed, District, VDC*
Baseline Units *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.3.1

Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal

Objective 2: Reduce climate change vulnerability in CHAL and TAL

Result 2.3: Climate-related risks to people and ecosystems reduced through disaster risk reduction and management efforts

Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved

Activity Name: Capacity building with DRM and WASH, with water source protection in pilot sites and leveraging, Flood early warning and risk awareness

Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **2.3.1 Number of people with improved capacity to recover from disasters including from climate induced disasters**

Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Outcome

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Concise Definition(s): This indicator measures the number of people with increased capacity to recover from existing disasters, and/or with increased capacity to avoid or reduce the impacts of future disasters that are induced due to climate change. Types of activity that increase capacity may include (but not limited to):

1. Capacity building at community
- Establishment or improvement of flood, earthquake and landslide protection (e.g. through hard infrastructure and/or bioengineering; or DRR planning (excluding regular DRR planning)
- Re-establishment of community infrastructure (e.g. water systems); and community institutions and/or their functions (e.g. CFUGs, water users groups, women's groups)
- Restoration of physical access to services, resources, markets, etc.
- Reduction of human-wildlife conflict risk related to disaster
- GESI capacity building activities that build capacity to recover from existing disasters or withstand future disasters better.

Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]

Unit of Measure: Number of people

Disaggregated by: Sex

Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* This indicator will be used to estimate the outreach of the DRR work particularly on increased capacity.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Awareness activities, campaigns, implementation of adaptation plans with focus on DRR" implemented by all consortium partners.

Data Source: Hariyo Ban II Database and reports

Method of Data Acquisition: Participants signed sheet will be completed for each day of awareness and participatory events will be available.

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP

Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II database, MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Annual/Semi-annual reports.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.3.1
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance: Double counting of participants who take part in multiple activities is possible.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table/Time series
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.
Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Climate change adaptation Advisor will review the data, every six month during the semi-annual reporting.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017*
Rationale for Targets *(optional):In the first year, we have plan to implement LAPAs only, from which we anticipate at least 500 people to increase their capacity to recover from climate induced disaster. During the program period, implementation of LAPAs, ISWMPs and through the improved capacity of institutions, a total of 5,200 people will have improved capacity to recover from climate induced disaster.*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.3.2
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Objective 2: Reduce climate change vulnerability in CHAL and TAL
Result 2.3: Climate-related risks to people and ecosystems reduced through disaster risk reduction and management efforts
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Integrating CCA and DRR plans
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **2.3.2 Number of CCA and DDR plans implemented**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Hariyo Ban II will support for the integration of CCA and DRR plans and their implementation at district and sub-district levels. LAPA and LDRMP have the same unit (VDC/Municipality), similar issues to be addressed and same people to be served. So, CCA and DRR plans need to be integrated considering GESI and governance issues also. Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. 2.3.2
Unit of Measure: Number of plans
Disaggregated by: Landscape
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* This indicator will be used to estimate our outreach in the he integration of CCA and DRR and later focus on their implementation.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Integrating CCA and DRR plans and their implementation" by all consortium partners.
Data Source: Hariyo Ban database, Reports
Method of Data Acquisition: Regular monitoring
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Baseline and endline reports.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance:
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.
Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Climate change adaptation Advisor will review the data, every six month during the semi-annual reporting.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): About 25% of LAPAs are anticipated to have integrated DRR and implemented. But, due to recent local level restructuring by GoN, the VDCs whose LAPAs were prepared have been merged, which may substantially decrease the number of LAPAs that the program has planned to support for implementation. Hence, the program may need to review this target. In the first year, the program has planned to support preparation and implementation of one integrated plan in priority sub-watershed of Seti-sub river basin.*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. GESI 1.1
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. GESI 1.1
Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Cross cutting theme (GESI)
GESI Result 1: Improved internal GESI policies, standards, and governance practiced by user groups
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Integrate GESI consideration in NRM policies
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **GESI 1.1 Number of NRM groups integrating GESI provisions in plan and policies**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Legal provisions to address unequal power relations between women and men and between different social groups   Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]
Unit of Measure: Number of policies
Disaggregated by: NA
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Integrate GESI consideration in NRM policies" by all consortium partners.
Data Source: semi-annual ,annual reports; reporting by consortium partners
Method of Data Acquisition: Review of the policies if GESI consideration has been integrated in them during assessment, Regular monitoring
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2018, 2019 and 2020)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Baseline and endline reports.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2018, 2019 and 2020; DQA of the respective reporting partners, by Central M&E unit
Known Data Limitations and Significance: It only implies the integration in the policies, not about the implementation status
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: GESI coordinator together with central M&E unit
Team Review *(optional)*: Hariyo Ban core team; once the data/report is received.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): In Hariyo Ban II, the program targets to improve the governance of 60% of the NRM group. Of the several other criteria for good governance in NRM group, integrating*

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. GESI 1.1

GESI provision is also one; hence this target is set aligned with the governance target. Baseline capacity of 400 NRM groups will be established in year one, hence we have no targets in the first year.

Other Notes *(optional):*

GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION

Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*

Baseline Units (optional):

CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: NA

THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/ 14 Nov 2016. PIRS Template: Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. GESI 1.2

Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal

Cross cutting theme (GESI)

GESI Result 1: Improved internal GESI policies, standards, and governance practiced by user groups

Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved

Activity Name: Awareness to institutions on implementing GESI provisions of their plans

Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **GESI 1.2 Number of NRM groups implementing GESI provisions**

Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Outcome

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Concise Definition(s): Institution is the regulating framework that govern human actions. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion refers to the way institutions are shaped by the society and how power and decision making are exercised within existing institutional settings. For example Community Forest Users Groups illustrate and implement the provisions to increase the access to natural resources for local livelihoods, ensure the representation of different social groups for forest conservation and equitable sharing of conservation benefits.

Regulating frameworks of NRM groups and institutions are crucial for how inequalities and power relations are dealt to manage natural resources and adapt climate change.

NRM plans:

Natural Resources Management Plan is a specific statement of the objectives followed by a series of activities that will carry out in order to meet up the proposed objectives. There are series of NRM plans i.e. species management plan, operational plan of CFUGs, adaptation plan, integrated watershed management plan,

GESI provisions:

Regulating framework of NRM institutions have policies, plans, human capacities and financial resources to deal inequalities and unequal power relations and NRM plans have incorporated objective for achieving equality and series of activities to reduce GESI gaps

Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]

Unit of Measure: Number of institutions

Disaggregated by: NA

Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):* This gives a tentative picture on GESI mainstreaming at NRM institution level.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. GESI 1.2
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Awareness to institutions on implementing GESI provisions of their plans" implemented by all partners
Data Source: Hariyo Ban database and reports
Method of Data Acquisition: Assessment of the implementation of GESI provision as mentioned in the plans, Regular monitoring
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Baseline and endline reports.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance:
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: GESI coordinator together with central M&E unit
Team Review *(optional)*: Hariyo Ban core team; once the data/report is received.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): 75% of the NRM group integrating GESI provisions in their plans (75% of 240 groups) are anticipated to implement the GESI provisions.*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/ 14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1 , 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. GESI 1.3
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Cross cutting theme (GESI)
GESI Result 1: Improved internal GESI policies, standards, and governance practiced by user groups
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Awareness on GESI
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **GESI 1.3 Women and members of ethnic and marginalized groups perceiving that NRM members including men and decision makers exhibit**

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. GESI 1.3
gender equitable and socially inclusive behavior
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s):   **Decision makers**   A person who makes decision, especially at a high level in a formal or informal institution. People holding key positions in NRM groups/institutions and having influential roles at house and societal level are decision makers. Decision made by decision makers influences many things.   **Gender equitable**   Gender equitable includes up scaling the engagement of men and decision makers to advance gender equality and social inclusion at various levels.   HB II has included an internal advocacy module, planned to encourage men at decision making level inside the organizations to demonstrate their personal commitment of gender equality and social inclusion about what that meant in practice for their everyday work. The project aims to highlight the fact that gender equality and social inclusion is a concern of everyone.   **GESI responsive behavior**   Having good understanding how gender inequalities and social exclusion are compounded against women, girls and different social groups. And acting accordingly while designing and implementing interventions. Sensitive to assess how interventions might interact with and influence the attitudes and behaviors of the target groups and surrounding community.   Numerator: [Number of Women and members of ethnic and marginalized groups perceiving that NRM members including men and decision makers exhibit gender equitable and socially inclusive behavior]   Denominator: [Total number of Women and members of ethnic and marginalized groups interviewed]
Unit of Measure: %
Disaggregated by: NA
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Awareness on GESI" implemented by all partners
Data Source: Assessment reports
Method of Data Acquisition: Perception/Questionnaire survey with women and ethnic and marginalized groups
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Year 3 (2019) and Year 5 (2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Baseline and endline reports.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance:
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: GESI coordinator together with central M&E unit

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. GESI 1.3
Team Review *(optional)*: Hariyo Ban core team; once the data/report is received.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): Baseline is yet to establish,15% increase from baseline is estimate LOA target, this might be reviewed based on baseline value*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units (optional):
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/ 14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1 , 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. GESI 2.1
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Cross cutting theme (GESI)
GESI Result 2: More women, youth, and marginalized people perform effective leadership, decision making, and advocacy
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Awareness on GESI
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **GESI 2.1 Percent of leadership positions in USG-supported community management entities that are filled by a woman or member of a vulnerable group (USAID PMP 1.3.2-1)**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: Yes   Indicator Type: Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Community management entities are defined as: group of people associated with particular purpose for the public interest, such as school management committees, health services management committee, forest users group, farmer groups/cooperatives, market planning committees, trade and business associations, water user groups, self-help groups, working groups, forums, or mechanisms to carry out actions as per the mandate. Marginalized or vulnerable communities are those who have traditionally been excluded from power and access to resources, and may include indigenous peoples, tribal peoples, other minorities, LGBT populations, women and girls, youth, individuals with disabilities, or other similar groups. For Feed the Future (FTF), vulnerable households are defined as those that meet one or more of the following criteria: 1) Living on less than $1.25 per person per day; 2) Disadvantaged caste groups and ethnic and religious minorities (Dalits, *Janajatis*, and Muslims); 3) Affected by natural disasters (e.g. flood, landslide, drought, or earthquake) during the project intervention period. Leadership position: To be counted in this indicator, women or members of a vulnerable group should be responsible for sharing information and representing the entity s/he is associated with in public forums; to help define the issues, problems, and solutions that the entity works on; and to influence

decisions and outcomes associated with the entity or its initiatives. Leadership positions may be voluntarily obtained, appointed or elected.

Examples:
• Persons serving as executive or head administrators of community management entities (in title)
• Persons representing the entity in official consultations with the GON and others

Total number of leadership positions available on community managed entities should include titled positions (chair person, vice-chair, president, vice president, secretary, treasurer or the like). On non-formal committees, count available leadership positions as at least one per committee.

Hariyo Ban will work through NRM groups to support improvement of natural resource governance. Groups include: CFUGs, collaborative forest management committees (CFMCs), leasehold forestry groups (LFGs), buffer-zone user committees (BZUCs), conservation area management committees and water users groups/associations (WUG/As). These groups are facing challenges of elite capture, and of improving accountability, transparency and equitable resource management. The indicator will contribute in analyzing representation of women and other excluded people in these NRM groups' decision-making bodies.
Reported as percentage representation of women, Dalits and Janajatis in decision making bodies, which provides a reference for changes in percentage representation in subsequent years as a result of USG assistance.
In terms of women, representation on CFUG Executive Committees as Chairperson or Secretary will also be measured as it is in line with Community Forestry Development Guideline 2065.
Women along with Dalit and Janajatis representation in two out of four key positions, namely Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer, will be measured.

Numerator: [Number of women/vulnerable people holding leadership positions]
Denominator: [Total number of available leadership positions]

To disaggregate by sex, use the total number of women and vulnerable group members, and the % of those who are female, and the percent who are male.

Unit of Measure: %	
Disaggregated by: NA	
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):*	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Awareness on GESI" implemented by all partners	
Data Source: Baseline and endline reports	
Method of Data Acquisition: Survey of key positions of the groups	
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Baseline (2017) and endline (2021)	
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR	
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Shant Raj Jnawali, COP	
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Baseline, midterm and endline reports.	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA	
Known Data Limitations and Significance:	

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. GESI 2.1
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: GESI coordinator together with central M&E unit
Team Review *(optional)*: Hariyo Ban core team; once the data/report is received.

BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): Baseline is yet to be established,10% increase from baseline is estimated LOA target. This might be reviewed based on baseline value*
Other Notes *(optional):*

GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units (optional):

CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA

THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/ 14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. GESI 2.2
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Cross cutting theme (GESI)
GESI Result 2: More women, youth, and marginalized people perform effective leadership, decision making, and advocacy
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Awareness on GESI
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **GESI 2.2 Proportion of women and men (members of NRM groups) who believe that the gender roles have been changed as a result of USG assistance**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Outcome

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): NRM Groups include: CFUGs, collaborative forest management committees (CFMCs), leasehold forestry groups (LFGs), buffer-zone user committees (BZUCs), conservation area management committees and water users groups/associations (WUG/As). A **gender role** is a set of societal norms dictating the types of behaviors which are generally considered acceptable, appropriate, or desirable for people based on their actual or perceived sex or sexuality. Attitude and behavior of the people and what they practice in their personal and professional life are influenced by socially constructed roles based on sex or sexuality. Numerator: [Number of Women and men (of NRM groups) who believe that the gender roles have been changed] Denominator: [Total number of Women and men (NRM groups) interviewed]
Unit of Measure: %
Disaggregated by: Sex, caste/ethnicity /age group

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. GESI 2.2
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Awareness on GESI" implemented by all partners
Data Source: Baseline and endline reports/ perception survey
Method of Data Acquisition: Perception/Questionnaire survey
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Year 3 (2019) and Year 5 (2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*: Shant Raj Jnawali, COP*
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Baseline and endline reports.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance:
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*: NA*
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: GESI coordinator together with central M&E unit
Team Review *(optional)*: Hariyo Ban core team; once the data/report is received.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): Baseline is yet to establish,25% increase from baseline is estimated LOA target. This might be reviewed based on baseline value.*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/ 14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1 , 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. GESI 2.3
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Cross cutting theme (GESI)
GESI Result 2: More women, youth, and marginalized people perform effective leadership, decision making, and advocacy
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Awareness on GESI
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **GESI 2.3 Proportion of women and marginalized groups in NRM leadership positions perceiving they have been able to perform their roles effectively**

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. GESI 2.3

Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No	Indicator Type: Outcome

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Key positions of NRM groups and institutions i.e. chair person, secretary and treasure Performing the defined roles of the specific position by own -self Numerator: [Number of Women and women and marginalized groups' in NRM leadership positions perceiving they have been able to perform their roles effectively] Denominator: [Total number of Women and marginalized groups' NRM leadership positions interviewed]
Unit of Measure: %
Disaggregated by: NA
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):*

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Awareness on GESI" implemented by all partners
Data Source: Assessment reports, Baseline and endline reports
Method of Data Acquisition: Perception/Questionnaire survey with women and ethnic and marginalized groups
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Year 3 (2019) and Year 5 (2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Baseline and endline reports.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance:
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: GESI coordinator together with central M&E unit
Team Review *(optional)*: Hariyo Ban core team; once the data/report is received.

BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): Baseline is yet to be established,30% increase from baseline is estimate LOA target. This might be reviewed based on baseline value.*
Other Notes *(optional):*

GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units *(optional):*

CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA

THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/ 14 Nov 2016. PIRS Template: Version 1 , 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. GESI 3.1

Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal

Cross cutting theme (GESI)

GESI Result 3: More equitable access to and benefit sharing from natural resources for women and marginalized groups

Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved

Activity Name: Awareness on GESI

Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **GESI 3.1 Benefits received by women and members of ethnic and marginalized groups from NRM and adaptation interventions**

Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Outcome

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Concise Definition(s): As per the community forest development guideline, it is mandatory that each CFUG allocate at least 35% of its total revenue/income to women and marginalized groups.
Numerator: [Amount of income/revenue allocated to women and member of ethnic and marginalized groups] Denominator: [Total amount of income/revenue generated by the CFUG]

Unit of Measure: NRs.

Disaggregated by: NA

Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):*

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Awareness on GESI" implemented by all partners

Data Source: HBP II database and Assessment reports

Method of Data Acquisition: Benefits from direct interventions such as livelihood, CCA will be recorded as a part of HBP database, while other benefits coming to the NRM groups as assessed during Baseline survey and endline

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP

Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Baseline and endline reports.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021; DQA of respective reporting partners by central M&e unit.

Known Data Limitations and Significance:

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA

Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table

Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.

Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Hariyo Ban GESI Coordinator and Core team will review the data, every year during the annual reporting.

BASELINE AND TARGETS

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. GESI 3.1
Baseline Timeframe *(optional)*: 2017
Rationale for Targets *(optional)*: *It is anticipated that 35% of the total revenue generated by NRM groups will be allocated to women and members of ethnic and marginalized groups. Hence, a total of NRs 700,000 benefits will be allocated for women and members of ethnic and marginalized groups for first year which will cumulate to 3.5 million throughout LOA.*
Other Notes *(optional)*:
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units:
Baseline Units *(optional)*:
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/ 14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. Gov 1.1
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Cross cutting theme (Governance)
Governance Result 1: Improved institutional capacity of user groups
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Capacity building of local institutions
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **Gov 1.1 Percent of local organizations with improved capacity and/or performance scores (USAID PMP 1.3.1-2)**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: Yes   Indicator Type: Outcome
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Local organizations mainly cover from NRM groups such as CFUGs, CAMAC, BZUC and BZCFUGs. Similarly, other local organizations will cover from ISWMP committees, LAPA committee, CBAPUs etc. Initially, the project is going to develop the Institutional Capacity Assessment (ICA) tool with reviewing and incorporating the existing governance tools such as PGA, PWBR, PHPA, GRB, CSB. In ICA tool will develop new parameters (proposed parameters - technical capacity, managerial capacity, GESI, Fund mobilization, governance etc.) and their sub indicators both covering the qualitative as well as quantitative scores. Therefore, the initial capacity assessment will be conducted in 400 NRM groups in the beginning year of the program which will consider as a base line of NRM groups. Support to improve governance in poorly performing groups will be provided based on the recommendations of the assessment. The capacity reassessment work will be conducted in the fourth year to track the progress, changes and outcomes. Numerator: [Number of organizations with improved capacity and/or performance score] Denominator: [Total number of organizations in assessment (400 NRM groups)]
Unit of Measure: No. of institutions
Disaggregated by: Landscape, district, VDC
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional)*:
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Capacity building of local institutions" implemented by all partners

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. Gov 1.1
Data Source: Institutional capacity Assessment report
Method of Data Acquisition: Periodic ICA (2017 (as baseline), 2018, 2019 and 2020
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Baseline and endline reports.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance:
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Governance Specialist will initially review the data.
Team Review *(optional)*: Core team will review the data soon after the report is drafted.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): Program will support a total of 400 groups, of which 60% (240) are anticipated to have increased performance score throughout the project period. Baseline capacity of 400 NRM groups will be established in the first year.*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District*
Baseline Units *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/3 March 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 3 March 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. Gov 2.1
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Cross cutting theme (Governance)
Governance Result 2: Improved capacity of user groups to leverage and mobilize resources
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Capacity building of local institutions
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **Gov 2.1 Number LAPA groups able to leverage resources from other sources, including government agencies for CCA/DRR**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Outcome

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. Gov 2.1
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): LAPA is the Local VDC/Municipality level adaptation plans. All adaptation plans are guided by the National Framework for Local Adaptation Plans for Action (LAPA, 2011) and National Adaptation Program for Action (NAPA, 2010). Implementation of the adaptation plan will require collaboration between communities and different government agencies and non-government organizations, leveraging their resources. The local organizations such as LAPA/CAPA committee, networks, NRM groups will be directly involved implementation of different activities listed in LAPA through their annual and/or multiyear planning process, mobilizing internal resources and leveraging additional resources from other government and developmental organizations such as VDC, Municipality, DDC, DFO, DSCO etc. More coordination and resource leverage will be needed from other agencies to complete planned activities. This will support to develop confidence level of local organizations, joint collaborative actions, partnership, activity integration, promotion of local solutions and sustainability. Therefore, in HB II the project will facilitate to the respective local organizations on resource leveraging process.   During Hariyo Ban I, 90 Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPAs) were prepared which are on the process of implementation. In Hariyo Ban II, considering the strategy of activity integration and scale up, the project will facilitate for the same LAPA committees/groups of working unit and site to implement more and more proposed activities by ensuring internal fund mobilization as well as fund leveraging from government agencies such as VDC, Municipality, DDC, DFO, DSCO etc. for joint collaborative actions of respective plans.   Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]
Unit of Measure: No of LAPA groups
Disaggregated by: Landscape, district
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Capacity building of local institutions" implemented by all partners
Data Source: Hariyo Ban II database and reports
Method of Data Acquisition: Regular monitoring and database
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, periodic performance reports
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance:
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.
Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Hariyo Ban Governance Specialist and Core team will review the data, every year during the annual reporting.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. Gov 2.1
BASELINE AND TARGETS

Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2016*

Rationale for Targets *(optional): Based on the result and learnings from the first phase of Hariyo Ban and special focus in resource leverage in Hariyo Ban II, it is anticipated that at least 96% of LAPA groups will be able to leverage resources for implementation of their plans. While in first year, we are more focused on review of the LAPA. Also, due to limited time, fewer (only 5) groups will leverage resources for implementation.*

Other Notes *(optional):*

GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION

Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District*

Baseline Units *(optional):*

CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

Changes to Indicator: NA

THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. Gov 3.1

Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal

Cross cutting theme (Governance)

Governance Result 3: Improved technical capacity of user groups to advance local solutions on biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation issues

Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved

Activity Name: Capacity building of local institutions

Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **Gov 3.1 Number of local organizations receiving U.S assistance engaged in implementing initiatives for local solutions**

Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No   Indicator Type: Output

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Concise Definition(s): Local organizations mainly cover from NRM groups such as CFUGs, CAMAC, BZUC, BZCFUGs, ISWMP committee, basin/sub basin level institutional set up, LAPA committee, CBAPUs etc. Local solutions shall include strategies, and practices for each theme of Hariyo Ban II with good potential to be effective and successful applying local knowledge, skills and traditions such as *Heralu*, mother group mobilizations, bio-engineering activities, mobilization *Katuwal,* high water pump etc. The project will conduct the detail study on local knowledge and practices in the working area to identify and promote the potential local. The project will also conduct capacity building training about the local knowledge and local solution practices especially focusing in Hariyo Ban II working unite and site that will ultimately support to identify the local solutions initiatives in respective site for different theme as well as communities/local organizations can priorities and develop the local solution promotion/implementation plan and actions accordingly.

 Numerator: [100] Denominator: [NA]

Unit of Measure: No of institutions

Disaggregated by: NA

Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):*

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. Gov 3.1
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Capacity building of local institutions" implemented by all partners
Data Source: Hariyo Ban II database
Method of Data Acquisition: Regular monitoring and database records
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II database, MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Annual/Semi-annual reports.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance:
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.
Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Hariyo Ban Governance Specialist and Core team will review the data, every year during the annual reporting.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): NA*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): An assessment is planned to be conducted that will help local solutions. Based on the recommendation of the study, we will implement the local solutions from second year.* *The targeted local organizations are NRM groups, ISWMPs and LAPAs. Out of 499 groups (400 NRM, 78 LAPA, 21 ISWMPs, it is anticipated that at least 20% will implement the initiatives for local solution. This is a new area for Hariyo Ban II and more likely as a pilot, hence a conservative target is set, which may be reviewed based on the progress.*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District*
Baseline Units *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. Gov 4.1
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Cross cutting theme (Governance)
Governance Result 4: Improved policy and enabling environment for biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. Gov 4.1
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Policy engagement
Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **Gov 4.1 Number of policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of U.S. assistance: Stage 1: Analysis; Stage 2: Stakeholder consultation/public debate; Stage 3: Drafting or revision; Stage 4: Approval (legislative or regulatory); Stage 5: Full and effective implementation (DG-1.4.1-2)**
Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: Yes   Indicator Type: Outcome

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
Concise Definition(s): Number of policies in NRM sector that move through at least one of the five stages. Policies can include laws, legal frameworks, regulations, administrative procedures, or institutional arrangements. Stages are defined as the following: Stage 1. Underwent analysis (review of existing policy and/or proposal of new policy). Stage 2. Underwent public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders on the proposed new or revised policy. This could also include proposed repeal of an existing policy. Stage 3. Were newly drafted or revised. Stage 4. Received official approval (legislation/decree) of the new, revised, or repealed policy by the relevant authority (legislative or executive body). Stage 5. Were fully and effectively implemented by the relevant authority (this includes USG support to implementing the effective repeal of a policy). Note that the indicator has been revised to acknowledge that these processes are not always linear: Newly drafted laws can be defeated by a legislative body and require redrafting or new analysis; approved regulations can prove difficult to implement and may need to be revised. Because of this non-linear approach, double-counting is no longer a concern and is in fact appropriate: Operating units should indicate if multiple processes/steps were completed in a given year, as this more accurately represents work under a given activity. The disaggregate "Total policies passing through one or more processes/steps of policy change" will count the total number of policies that completed any process/step, regardless of the number of processes/steps each policy completed during the reporting year. Full and effective implementation must meet the following criteria: (1) The policy must be in force in all intended geographic regions/locations and at all intended administrative levels with all intended regulations/rules in place ("full"); (2) Any ongoing activities or tasks required by the policy (e.g., various kinds of inspection, enforcement, collection of documents/information/fees) are being executed with minimal disruptions ("effective"). For example, a new business registration procedure that has been rolled out to just four of six intended provinces would not meet these criteria (not full), nor would a new customs law that is on the books but is not being regularly enforced at the border (not effective). The program will focus on supporting policies formulation, revision and implementation ensuring that they complete the five stages of development; Stage 1: Analysis; Stage 2: Stakeholder consultation/public debate and develop the detail policy advocacy plan; Stage 3: Advocacy plan implementation/drafting or revision; Stage 4: Approval (legislative or regulatory); Stage 5: Full and effective implementation. Policies and guidelines such as TAL/CHAL strategy, NAP, Protected area management action plan, buffer zone guideline, CAMC guideline will be supported. Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]
Unit of Measure: No of policies
Disaggregated by: NA

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. Gov 4.1
Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):*
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Policy engagement" implemented by all partners
Data Source: Hariyo Ban II database
Method of Data Acquisition: List of policies in the 5 different stages recorded in regular program reports
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID*:* Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II database, MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Annual/Semi-annual reports.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance:
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Governance Specialist
Team Review *(optional)*: Core team during the semi-annual and annual reporting.
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): Based on the learnings from the first phase of Hariyo Ban, the program has targeted at least 10 policies to be developed/revised during the Hariyo Ban II period. In first year, the program will be engaged in NAP formulation process led by the Ministry of Population and Environment.*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units:
Baseline Units *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. Gov 4.2
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal
Cross cutting theme (Governance)
Governance Result 4: Improved policy and enabling environment for biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation
Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved
Activity Name: Advocacy initiatives

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. Gov 4.2

Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **Gov 4.2 DR.4.2-2 Number of civil society organizations (CSOs) receiving USG assistance engaged in advocacy interventions (USAID PMP 1.3.1-1)**

Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: No	Indicator Type: Output

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Concise Definition(s): Local organizations mainly cover from NRM groups such as CFUGs, CAMAC, BZUC, BZCFUGs, ISWMP committee, basin/sub basin level institutional set up, CAPA/LAPA committee, CBAPU's etc. These organizations will be actively mobilized or involved in the whole policy advocacy process by identifying the advocacy issues, preparation of detail advocacy plan/integrated activities and its implementation process. Such advocacy will support to implement as well as address the major issues of BD and CCA related acts, policies and guidelines. The scope of the advocacy will mainly be towards resolving local issues.
Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]

Unit of Measure: No of organizations

Disaggregated by: NA

Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):*

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Advocacy initiatives" implemented by all partners

Data Source: Hariyo Ban II database

Method of Data Acquisition: Regular monitoring and database records on list of organizations receiving USAID assistance engaged in initiatives based on advocacy plan

Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Semi-annually; December and June of each of the years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)

Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR

Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Shant Raj Jnawali, COP

Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II database, MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Annual/Semi-annual reports.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA

Known Data Limitations and Significance:

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA

Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table

Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Respective M&E persons from consortium partners will initially review the data.

Team Review *(optional)*: Central M&E unit together with Hariyo Ban Governance Specialist and Core team will review the data, every year during the annual reporting.

BASELINE AND TARGETS

Baseline Timeframe *(optional): 2017*

Rationale for Targets *(optional): Hariyo Ban II has targeted the preparation and implementation of advocacy plans of at least 75 organizations . Type of organizations and their numbers will depend upon the nature of advocacy. In the first year, the program will focus in identifying the advocacy issues.*

Other Notes *(optional):*

GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION

Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. Gov 4.2
Baseline Units *(optional):*

CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA

THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. Gov 4.3

Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal

Cross cutting theme (Governance)

Governance Result 4: Improved policy and enabling environment for biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation

Linkage(s) to other USAID Results Statements *(be specific)*: Resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods improved

Activity Name: Policy engagement

Number/Name of Performance Indicator: **Gov 4.3 Number of public policies introduced, adopted, repealed, changed or implemented consistent with citizen input [2.4.1-12, USAID PMP 1.4.1-1]**

Performance Plan and Report (PPR) Indicator: Yes	Indicator Type: Outcome

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Concise Definition(s):

The indicator measures the number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures in the various stages of progress towards an enhanced enabling environment whose sub-elements are specific policy sectors.

Public policies include any law, regulation, policy or similar directive that is formally adopted by either the legislative branch or a unit of the executive branch at any level.

Introduced refers to draft legislation formally being presented and accepted for consideration by a legislative body.

Adopted refers to new policies not previously existing.

Repealed refers to existing or draft policies that are removed or prevented from establishment.

Changed refers to an existing policy that has been substantively changed.

Implemented means that the policy has been operationalized.

Citizen input means that the public, citizens and/or civil society organizations have proposed language used in, provided comments incorporated into, or monitored the implementation of the policy.

The program will focus on review and implementation of the BD and CCA related policies such as forest act, CFDP guideline, TAL/CHAL strategy, NAP, conservation, buffer zone guideline, CAMC guideline with citizen input. The citizen input will involve engagement and mobilization of respective local (community and civil society) organizations in the program area such as CFUGs, CAMAC, BZUC, BZCFUGs, ISWMP committee, basin/sub basin level institutional set up, CAPA/LAPA committee, CBAPU's for the policy advocacy initiatives. The respective local organizations as well as communities will put their voices and inputs related the major issues, problems, proposition for changes, community benefits during the whole advocacy process that will ultimately support on proper policies implementation and policy revision process.

Numerator: [NA] Denominator: [NA]

Unit of Measure: No of policies

Disaggregated by: NA

Rationale or Management Utility, USAID Integration Approach *(optional):*

Activity Performance Indicator Reference Sheet – Indicator No. Gov 4.3
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Sub-Activities/Sub-contracts/Sub-awards: "Policy engagement" implemented by all partners
Data Source: Assessment reports
Method of Data Acquisition: Assessment of the policies to find if they have been introduced/adopted/ changed due citizen inputs
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition: Baseline (2017) and endline (2021)
Individual(s) Responsible for Data at USAID: Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota), AOR
Individual(s) Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: Shant Raj Jnawali, COP
Location of Data Storage *(optional):* Hariyo Ban II MEL plan, AIDTracker plus, Baseline and endline reports.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Most Recent Data Quality Assessment and Name(s) of Reviewer(s): NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA
Known Data Limitations and Significance:
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations*:* NA
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis *(optional)*: NA
Presentation of Data *(optional)*: Table
Initial Review Conducted by *(optional)*: Governance Specialist
Team Review *(optional)*: Core team during semi-annual/annual reporting
BASELINE AND TARGETS
Baseline Timeframe *(optional): NA*
Rationale for Targets *(optional): Hariyo Ban II will attempt to ensure that at least 80% of the plans supported at different stages (Gov 4.1) will be introduced, adopted, repealed, changed or implemented consistent with citizen input . In the first year, the program will be engaged in NAP formulation process.*
Other Notes *(optional):*
GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSION
Data Reporting Units: *Landscape, District, VDC*
Baseline Units *(optional):*
CHANGES TO PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Changes to Indicator: NA
THIS SHEET WAS LAST UPDATED ON: Hariyo Ban Program Phase II/14 Nov 2016. **PIRS Template:** Version 1, 14 Nov 2016.

Annex 3: List of indicators with changes[25] made (compared to Cooperative agreement)

SN	Indicator in cooperative agreement	Target (in cooperative agreement)	Revised indicator	Revised target	Justification
Goal: To increase ecological and community resilience in the Chitwan- Annapurna Landscape and Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal					
Objective 1: Improve the conservation and management of GON-identified biodiverse landscapes-CHAL and TAL					
Result 1.1: Threats to target Species reduced					
1	**1.1.1** Population status and/or trends of focal species maintained/increased	Tiger: 52; Rhino: 55	**1.1.1** Population size of key species (USAID PMP 2.3.3-1) ; LOA target revised to include baseline value	Tiger: 250; Rhino: 700	This indicator is rephrased to make it consistent with USAID standard indicator
2	**1.1.2** Maintain zero poaching	Years of zero poaching: Rhino:5; Tiger:2	**1.1.2** Number of rhino and tiger poaching incidents recorded by USG supported programs (USAID PMP 2.3.3-2)	Incidents of poaching: Rhino: 0; Tiger: 0	This indicator is rephrased to make it consistent with USAID standard indicator
3	**1.1.3** Number of Community based anti-poaching units (CBAPUs) formed and/or mobilized	Formed/ Mobilized: 61		Formed: 262; Mobilized: 412	Indicator target made explicit for CBAPU formed and mobilized; LOA target revised to include baseline value
4	**1.1.4** Value of economic damage from human-wildlife conflict reduced in sample sites	50% reduction from baseline value	**1.1.5** Value of economic loss (in USD) due to incidents of human-wildlife conflict recorded by USG supported programs (USAID PMP 2.3.3-3)	NA	This indicator is rephrased to make it consistent with USAID standard indicator
5	**1.1.5** Number of climate smart species conservation management plans prepared/revised and/or implemented	5	**1.1.6** Number of protected area management plans revised to make climate smart	6	This indicator is rephrased to make it explicit as per planned intervention; LOA target revised to include baseline value
6		NA	**1.1.4** Number of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance (**EG.10.2-6**)	4120	Indicator added to comply with USAID standard indicator
7		NA	**1.1.7** Percentage of project supported households that perceive that relief amount is paid in a timely manner	50% increase from baseline	This indicator is added to measure effectiveness of relief mechanism supported by the project for reducing HWC

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[25] Indicator removed, added, rephrased, target revised, in the PITT compared with the PITT in cooperative agreement.

SN	Indicator in cooperative agreement	Target (in cooperative agreement)	Revised indicator	Revised target	Justification
8		NA	**1.1.8** Percentage of people perceiving that they receive benefits from conservation activities	50% increase from the baseline	This indicator is added to measure benefits received by the target group from conservation activities supported by the Program to incentivize biodiversity conservation
Result 1.2: Threats to target landscapes reduced					
9	**1.2.1** Number of sub-watershed plans developed and implemented	7	**1.2.1** Number of sub-watershed plans revised/prepared and implemented	Sub-watershed plans Revised: 4 Prepared:17; Implemented: 17	Indicator rephrased to make it more explicit. Clearly mentioned LOA target for Sub-watershed management plans formed, revised and implemented including the baseline value.
10	**1.2.2** Number of water sources increased and water quality improved in selected catchments	7	**1.2.2** Number of water source (perennial) conserved in 21 micro-watersheds	21	Indicator changed to make it measurable and target revised accordingly
11	1.2.3 Number of people receiving training in biodiversity conservation and/or forest management	20,000	1.2.3 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-4)	NA	This indicator is made consistent with USAID standard indicator
12	**1.2.4** Number of hectares of biological significance (forest, wetlands and grasslands) under improved management (USAID standard indicator- 4.8.1-26)	500,000	1.2.4 Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-2)	NA	This indicator is made consistent with USAID standard indicator
13	**1.2.5** Number of hectares of high biodiversity area showing improved biophysical condition as a result of US assistance (USAID standard indicator 4.8.1-1)	50,000	1.2.5 Number of hectares of biologically significant areas showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-1)	NA	This indicator is made consistent with USAID standard indicator
14			1.2.3a Number of people participated in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation	120,000	Indicator added to measure the program's outreach to people through biodiversity conservation
15			**1.2.6** Number of community forest operation plans (CFOPs) supported for renewal and implementation	Renewal: 781; Implemented: 300	This indicator has been added to measure the number of FOPs integrating biodiversity conservation, CCA, DRR, GESI and governance in their plans from USAID support

SN	Indicator in cooperative agreement	Target (in cooperative agreement)	Revised indicator	Revised target	Justification
16			**EG.10.2-5** Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (USAID PMP 2.4.1-2)	6	Indicator added to comply with USAID standard indicator
Result 1.3: Market-based livelihood alternatives developed and promoted					
17	**1.3.1** Number of people benefitting from medium and large conservation friendly enterprises	6,965	Indicator deleted	NA	This is a sub set of **USAID indicator EG.10.2-3**, hence removed to reduce duplication
18	**1.3.2** Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance (USAID standard indicator 4.8.1-6)	30,000	**1.3.2** Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (**EG.10.2-3**)	NA	This indicator is made consistent with USAID standard indicator
19	**1.3.4** Number of women entrepreneurs engaged in conservation friendly enterprises and other livelihood activities	605	1.3.3 Number of women entrepreneurs engaged in conservation friendly enterprises	NA	Indicator rephrased to make it explicit and measurable
20	**1.3.6** Amount of revenue generated by NRM groups supported by Hariyo Ban II Program		Indicator moved to GESI		Indicator moved under GESI component as this is the denominator value for **GESI 3.1** (Increased benefits received by women and members of ethnic and marginalized groups from income/revenue generated by NRM groups supported by Hariyo Ban Program)
21			GNDR -2 Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment[8]	TBD	Indicator added to comply with USAID standard indicator
Objective 2: Reduce climate change vulnerability in CHAL and TAL					
Result 2.1 Participatory Climate Change Vulnerability reduction integrated into local, district and national process					
22	2.1.1 Number of vulnerability assessments conducted at district, sub-basin and species level	22	**2.1.1** Number of vulnerability assessments conducted at sub-basin, sub-watershed, rural municipality level	NA	Indicator rephrased to make it more explicit

SN	Indicator in cooperative agreement	Target (in cooperative agreement)	Revised indicator	Revised target	Justification
23	2.1.2 Number of LAPAs prepared and/or implemented	78	NA	Prepared: 95; Implemented: 78	Indicator target made explicit for new LAPA prepared and implementation of existing LAPA; LOA target includes baseline value
24			**EG.11-3** Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing climate change adaptation formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance (**USAID PMP 2.4.1-3**)	4	Indicator added to comply with USAID standard indicator
Result 2.2 Community Readiness to adapt to and benefit from climate change increased					
25	2.2.1 Number of people trained in climate change adaptation	11,260	**2.2.1** Number of people trained in climate change adaptation supported by USG assistance (**EG.11-1**)	NA	This indicator is made consistent with USAID standard indicator
26	**2.2.3** Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess climate change issues (USAID Standard indicator 4.8.2-14)	202	**2.2.3** Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by USG assistance (**EG.11-2**)	NA	This indicator is made consistent with USAID standard indicator
27	2.2.4 Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change (USAID standard indicator 4.8.2-26)	100,000	2.2.4 Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance (**EG.11-6**)	NA	This indicator is made consistent with USAID standard indicator
28			**2.2.6** Number of institutions established and operational at sub basin, sub-watershed and micro watershed level	14	This indicator has been added in order to measure the success of piloting river basin approach
29	**2.2.5** Adaptation plans that are implementing measures to address differential impacts of climate change on women and vulnerable communities/people	30	**2.2.5** Number of adaptation plans that are implementing measures to address differential impacts of climate change and DRR on women and vulnerable communities/people	NA	This indicator has been rephrased to include **indicator 2.3.2**
Result 2.3 Climate-related risks to people and ecosystems reduced through disaster risk reduction and management efforts					
30	**2.3.2** Number of DRR plans that have measures to address differential impacts	20	Indicator deleted	NA	Number of adaptation plans implementing measures to address differential impacts of DRR is covered by revised **indicator 2.2.5**.

SN	Indicator in cooperative agreement	Target (in cooperative agreement)	Revised indicator	Revised target	Justification
31		NA	**2.3.2** Number of CCA and DRR plans implemented	20	This indicator has been added to measure integration of CCA-DRR plans into one single plan for implementation.
Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)					
GESI Result 1: Improved internal GESI policies, standards, and governance practiced by user groups					
32	**GESI 1.1** Number of NRM policies integrating GESI consideration at local, district or landscape level	8	**GESI 1.1** Number of NRM groups integrating GESI provisions in plan and policies	240	Indicator rephrased to NRM groups from NRM policies to better reflect the result. The target is also changed accordingly.
33	**GESI 1.2** Number of institutions implementing GESI provision in NRM plans	91	**GESI 1.2** Number of NRM groups implementing the GESI provisions	120	Indicator rephrased to NRM groups from NRM policies to better reflect the result. The target is also changed accordingly.
GESI Result 2: More women, youth and marginalized people perform effective leadership, decision making and advocacy					
34	**GESI 2.1** Proportion of leadership position in user groups that are filled by women and members of ethnic and marginalized groups	TBD	**GESI 2.1** Percent of leadership positions in USG-supported community management entities that are filled by a woman or member of a vulnerable group **(USAID PMP 1.3.2-1)**	NA	This indicator is made consistent with USAID standard indicator
Governance					
Governance Result 1: Improved institutional capacity of user groups					
35	**Gov 1.1** Number of local organizations (CFUGs or other user groups) with improved technical managerial capacity and/or performance scores	240	Indicator deleted	NA	Original governance indicator Gov 1.1 and Gov 1.2 is merged to produce a new indicator. (See below)
36	**Gov 1.2** Number of local organizations (CFUGs or other user groups) with improved governance measured through actions based on PGA	240	**Gov 1.1** Percent of local organizations with improved capacity and/or performance scores (USAID PMP 1.3.1-2)	64%	This indicator is made consistent with USAID standard indicator and target adjusted accordingly

SN	Indicator in cooperative agreement	Target (in cooperative agreement)	Revised indicator	Revised target	Justification
37	**Gov 4.1** Number of policies completing the following stages/processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance: Stage 1: Analysis; Stage 2: Stakeholder consultation/public debate; Stage 3: Drafting or revision; Stage 4: Approval (legislative or regulatory); Stage 5: Full and effective implementation	10	**Gov 4.1** Number of policies/Regulations/Administrative Procedures in each of the following stages of development as a result of USG assistance: Stage 1: Analysis; Stage 2: Stakeholder consultation/public debate; Stage 3: Drafting or revision; Stage 4: Approval (legislative or regulatory); Stage 5: Full and effective implementation **(USAID PMP 2.4-2)**	NA	This indicator is made consistent with USAID standard indicator
38	**Gov 4.2** Number of local organizations receiving US assistance engaged in advocacy initiatives based on policy advocacy plan	75	**Gov 4.2/DR.4.2-2** Number of civil society organizations (CSOs) receiving USG assistance engaged in advocacy interventions **(USAID PMP 1.3.1-1)**	NA	This indicator is made consistent with USAID standard indicator
39	**Gov 4.3** Number of public policies introduced, adopted, repealed, changed or implemented consistent with citizen input	8	**Gov 4.3** Number of public policies introduced, adopted, repealed, changed or implemented consistent with citizen input **[2.4.1-12, USAID PMP 1.4.1-1]**	NA	This indicator is made consistent with USAID standard indicator

Annex 4: Hariyo Ban II Working Areas

Landscapes	Corridors	Working Sites	Districts/ VDC
TAL	1. Brahmadev	1. Puntura Khola Sub watershed (Northern flank of Corridor)/Jog Buda Area	Parsuram Municipality and Ali Tal VDC
		2. Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve and BufferZone(Southern part of the Corridor)	SWR-Hirapur Phanta, Ranital, Chaudhar flood plain, Simalphanta, Suklaphanta) BZ-Bhimdatta Municipality 1, 3, Bedkot Municipality 6-10
	2. Karnali	1. Daulatpur Ghat cluster	Tikapur Municipality (Southern part), Kailali district Rajapur Municipality (Western Part), Bardia district
		2. Balchaur Cluster	Amauri VDC, Durgauli VDC, Lamkichuhar Municipality
		3. BNP and Northern BZ Northern BZ	BZ- Hariharpur, Tarenga, Chhinchu, Lekhparaju-Surkhet district Shrinam Nagar (Babai Municipality), Chepang Area (Hadikhola VDC), BNP - Bichakhauraha to Banghmachan, Chinghari Phanta, Hatti Machan
	3. Kamdi	1. Western block	Fattepur, Binauna, Kamdi, Mahadevpuri, Baijapur, Kachhanapur, Kusmakhas, Samsergunj VDCs, Nepalgunj Municipality (Partly)
		2. BaNP and Southern BufferZone	Banke NP - Hattikhutte khola and Karaude Khola, Kusum Mahadeva (Grassland) BZ– Part of Kohalpur Municipality and Mahadevpuri, Kachanapur, Kusum VDCs
		3. Eastern Block	Rajpur, Bela, Satbariya, Gadhawa, Gangaspur, Gobardiya, Koilabas VDCs of Dang district
CHAL	1.Barandhabhar	1.Northern Part	New Padampur, Shaktikhor, Korak, Dahakhani, Kabilas, Jutpani
		2. CNP (Core area) + BZ	CNP (Old Padampur, Ichharni, Beeshhazar & Associated lakes) BZ- Ghoral CA & periphery, VDC- Northern part of Gaidakot & Kawasoti (Dhaubadi, Deurali, Husekot, Ruchang, Naram, Thumsi area)
	2.Daraudi	1. Lower part	Barpak VDC, Simjung VDC, Gorkha Municipality, Mirkot, Deurali
		1. MCAP + BZ	VDCs- Sirdibas, Chumchet, Chekampar, Bihi, Prok, Lo, Samagaun
	3.Marshyangdi	1. Middle Marshyangdi	14 VDCs -Faleni, Bansar, Simpani, Ghermu, Bahundada, Bajhakhet, Chandisthan, Chiti, Bhulbhule, Gaunshahar, Udipur, Taghring, Bhujung, Uttarkanya, Baglungpani, Nalma, Khudi, Ghanapokhara, and Besishahar Municipalities of Lamjung district
		2. ACA	Phu, Nar, TangkiManang, Khangsar, Manang, Bhraka, Nyawal, Pisang, Chame, Dharapani, Bagarchhap, Thoche, Ghyaru -13 VDCs of Manang district (Bhimtang valley & Nar, Phu & Nisang valley)
	3. Seti	1. Gaighat complex	Devghat, Deurali, Chhimkeshwori, Kabilas VDCs-Chitwan, Anbu Khaireni VDC (Tanahu)
		2. Sukhaurakhola sub-watershed	Bandipur Municipality, Keshabtar VDC-Tanahu
		3. Jamune Pokharibanjyang complex	VDCs-Pokharibanjyang, Kau Shivapur, Jamune, Ramjakot, Kotdarbar; Byas Municipality-Tanahu

Landscapes	Corridors	Working Sites	Districts/ VDC
			district
		4. Kyangdi Complex	Syangja district (Kolma, Bahakot, Thuladihi- VDCs) Firfire, Raipur, Dhorfirdi, Khairenitar, Dulegaunda (Shuklagandaki Municipality, Tanahu district) Bhimad, Bhanumati VDCs (Tanahu district)
		5. Phusre Khola- Phedikhola Block	Phedikhola (Syangja), Kristinachnechaur, Pumdibhumdi, Nirmal Pokhari, Bharatpokhari VDCs-Kaski district
		6. Panchase - Pokhara lake cluster (Ramsar sites)	PES implementing sites- Dhikurpokhari, Bhadaure Tamagi, Kaskikot, Pumdibhumdi (upperpart), Sarangkot, Chapakot VDCs, Panchase Protection forest (Bhadaure tamagi-, Chapakot, Pumdibhumdi VDCs-Kaski district; Arukharka, Bagefatake, Wangsingdeurali VDCs-Syangja district; Chitre, Ramjadeurali, Arthar Dadakharka VDCs- Parbat district Dhikurpokhari, Kaskikot
		7. ACA Kaski Block	Machhapuchhre, Lwangghale, Shardikhola-VDCs
		8. ACA Mustang	7 VDCs-Chhoser, Chhonhup, Lomanthang, Charang, Surkhang, Ghami, Chhusang

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